with reverence whoſe deeds deſerve the ſevereſt reproach. On this principle it can only be ſaid, that the connubial rites were attended with conſequences injurious to health, as well as unproductive of fecundity; and that from the night following the day on which the marriage was ſolemniſed, Miſs Chudleigh reſolved never to have any further connection with her huſband. To prevail on him not to claim her as his wife, required all the art of which ſhe was miſtreſs. The beſt diſſuaſive argument was, the loſs of her ſituation as maid of honour, ſhould the marriage be publicly known. The finances of Captain Hervey not enabling him, at the time, to compenſate ſuch a loſs, moſt probably operated as a prudential motive for his yielding to the entreaties of his wife. He did ſo yield; but in a manner which, at times, indicated a ſtrong deſire to play the tyrant. In fact, as the departed Ducheſs frequently expreſſed the ſituation of her feelings, "Her miſery commenced from the arrival of Captain Hervey in England, and the greateſt joy ſhe experienced was the intelligence of his departure." Hence, whilſt the ſhip in which he was to ſail remained at Spithead, or in the Downs, ſhe was tremblingly alive with apprehenſion that the deſtination might be countermanded. A fair wind out of the Channel, was the ſoother of her mind; and ſhe was always extremely inquiſitive as to the duration of the voyage, or cruiſe, as well as the probable intervening accidents which might ſtill longer retard it. Such were ſome of the immediate conſequences of an union, brought about by artifice, effected clandeſtinely, and originating in the one party from pique, in the other from a more reprehenſible paſſion. The remote conſequences of this moſt unfortunate aſſimilation of body, not mind, will neceſſarily form parts of a ſubſequent detail. Let it be hoped, for the happineſs of the more amiable ſex, that the caſe of Miſs Chudleigh, in one ſenſe, is not applicable to many of them. To her, matrimony was the beginning of ſorrows.

Miſs Chudleigh, now Mrs Hervey, a maid in appearance, a wife in diſguiſe, ſeemed, to thoſe who judge from externals only, to be in an enviable ſituation. Of the higher circles, ſhe was the attractive centre; of gayer life, the invigorating ſpirit. Her royal miſtreſs not only ſmiled on, but actually approved her. A few friendſhips ſhe cemented, and conqueſts ſhe made in ſuch abundance, that, like Cæſar in triumph, ſhe had a train of captives at her heels. Yet, with all this diſplay of happineſs, ſhe wanted that without which there is no happineſs on earth——peace of mind. Her huſband, quieted for a time, grew obſtreperous as ſhe became more the object of admiration. He felt his right, and was determined to aſſert it. She endeavoured, by letter, to negotiate him into peace; but her efforts ſucceeded not. He demanded a private interview; and, enforcing his demand by threats of expoſure in caſe of refuſal, ſhe complied through compulſion. The meeting was at the apartment of Captain Hervey; a black ſervant only in the houſe. On entering the room where he ſat, the firſt thing done was to prevent her retreat by locking the door. What paſſed may be better imagined than expreſſed. The boſom of a wife, burning with indignant rage for paſt injuries ſuſtained in her health, yet obliged to ſmother the flame of reſentment, and aſſume the mildneſs of complacency. On the other hand, an huſband feeling himſelf the Lord Paramount over a defenceleſs woman, whoſe hopes he had blaſted, whoſe perſon he had defiled. "This," as the Ducheſs, when ſpeaking of it, with tears in her eyes, uſed to ſay, "was an aſſignation with a vengeance." It ended, like every other interview which ſhe had with Captain Hervey, fatally for her. The fruit of this meeting was the addition of a boy to the human race. Cæſar Hawkins became the profeſſional confident on this occaſion. Miſs Chudleigh removed to Chelſea for a change of air, and returned to Leiceſter-houſe perfectly recovered from her indiſpoſition. The infant ſoon ſunk into the arms of death, leaving only the tale of his exiſtence to be related.

While theſe, and a variety of other circumſtances, were paſſing between Miſs Chudleigh and her huſband, the Duke of Hamilton arrived from his travels. He loſt not a moment in paying homage to the idol of his affections, and in having the myſtery of all his letters being unanſwered, explained. Flighty, as in other reſpects he was, to Miſs Chudleigh his conſtancy remained unſhaken. The interview developed the whole, and placed Mrs Hanmer in her true light, that of the authoreſs of miſchief. But, as the

palliation of paſt evil, the Duke made a generous tender of his hand, where his heart was already centred. The rejection of this offer, which it was impoſſible to accept, and almoſt as impoſſible to explain the reaſon why it was rejected, occaſioned emotions in the Duke, which the heart can feel better than the pen explain. Still more, Miſs Chudleigh was compelled to prohibit his viſits.

The Duke of Hamilton thus refuſed by Miſs Chudleigh, the late D. of A. and ſeveral other nobles, experienced a ſimilar fate. This aſtoniſhed the faſhionable world, and the mother of Miſs Chudleigh, who was a total ſtranger to the private marriage of her daughter, reprehended her folly in proper terms. At once to be freed, at leaſt for a time, from the embarraſſments which environed her, Miſs Chudleigh determined on travel as the mean. She embarked for the continent, and choſe the circle of Germany for her tour. She reſided ſome time at Berlin, then went to Dreſden; and, as ſhe aſpired to the acquaintance of crowned heads, ſhe was gratified by the late King of Pruſſia, who not only converſed, but correſponded with her. It is not by this meant that there was any thing more in his letters than what the politeneſs of a gentleman dictated to a lady, in ſpirit and enterpriſe above the level of her ſex. The epiſtles of Frederick, which conſiſted nearly of about four lines, written in a ſcarcely legible hand, ſerved Miſs Chudleigh to gratify her vanity by talking about. But in the Electoreſs of Saxony ſhe found a friend whoſe affection for her continued to the lateſt period of life. The Electoreſs was a woman of ſenſe, honour, virtue, and religion. Her letters were replete with kindneſs, while her hand diſtributed preſents to Miſs Chudleigh out of the treaſury of abundance. Her heart was intereſted for her happineſs. This ſhe evinced pending the proſecution for bigamy; for, at that time, a letter from the Electoreſs to the Ducheſs contained the following paſſage:—"You have long experienced my love; my revenue, my protection, my every thing, you may command. Come then, my dear life, to an aſylum of peace. Quit a country, where, if you are bequeathed a cloak, ſome pretender may ſtart up, and ruin you by law to prove it your property. Let me have you at Dreſden." This paſſage is literally rendered from the French.

Miſs Chudleigh, returning from the continent, ran the career of pleaſure, enlivened the court circles, and each year became more ingratiated with the miſtreſs whom ſhe ſerved; led faſhions; played whiſt with Lord Cheſterfield; and revelled with Lady Harrington and Miſs Aſhe.

Reflection, however, put off for the day, too frequently intruded an unwelcome viſitor at night. Captain Hervey, the huſband, like a perturbed ſpirit, was eternally croſſing the path trodden by his wife. Was ſhe in the rooms of Bath; he was ſure to be there. At a route, ridotto, or ball; there was this deſtroyer of peace, embittering every pleaſure, and blighting the fruit of happineſs by the peſtilential malignancy of his preſence. As a proof of his diſpoſition to annoy, he menaced his wife with an intimation that he would diſcloſe the marriage to the Princeſs of Wales. In this Miſs Chudleigh anticipated him, by being the firſt relater of the circumſtance. Her royal miſtreſs heard and pitied her. She continued her patronage to the hour of her death. At laſt a ſtratagem was either ſuggeſted, or it occurred to Miſs Chudleigh, at once to deprive Captain Hervey of the power to claim her as his wife. The clergyman who married them was dead. The regiſter-book was in careleſs hands. An handſome compliment was paid for the inſpection, and while the perſon in whoſe cuſtody it was liſtened to an amuſing ſtory, Miſs Chudleigh tore out the regiſter. Thus imagining the buſineſs accompliſhed, ſhe, for a time, bid defiance to her huſband, whoſe taſte for the ſofter ſex ſubſiding from ſome unaccountable cauſe, occaſioned Miſs Chudleigh a ceſſation of inquietude. Her better fate influenced the heart of a man in her favour, who was the exemplar of amiability. This was the late Duke of Kingſton.

In the natural courſe of events, Capt. Hervey ſucceeded to the earldom of Briſtol. With rank there was fortune, and both were moſt inviting objects to the mind of our heroine. When a ſucceſſion to the family honours and revenue became highly probable, a ſhort period before it took place, Miſs Chudleigh went to the houſe of Mr Merril, in whoſe chapel ſhe was married. Her oſtenſible reaſon was a jaunt out of town; her real de-

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ſign was to procure, if poſſible, the inſertion of her marriage with Capt. Hervey in the book, which, to deſtroy the written evidence of that marriage, ſhe had formerly mutilated. With this view ſhe condeſcended to employ artifice, and dealt out promiſes with a liberal hand. The officiating clerk, who, like ſcrub in the play, was a perſon of various avocations, was to be promoted to the extent of his wiſhes. The book was managed by the lady to her content, and ſhe returned to London, ſecretly exulting in the excellence and ſucceſs of her machination. She did, it is true, ſucceed, but it was in laying the ground-work of that very evidence which, in conjunction with oral teſtimony, operated afterwards to her conviction and diſgrace. Here was cunning enveloping the poſſeſſor in a net of her own fabricating. No wonder, when her hour of degradation arrived, that ſhe fell unpitied.

Thus conditioned was Miſs Chudleigh, when the Duke of Kingſton became her admirer. Re-married, as it were, by her own ſtratagem, the participation of ducal honours became legally impoſſible. The chains of wedlock, which the lady had been ſo induſtrious in ſhaking off, or putting on, as ſeemed moſt promotive of her avarice, were now galling to an exceſs. Every advice was taken, without the means of liberation being in the power of human device to ſuggeſt. To acquieſce in that which could not be remedied, ſeemed the dernier reſort. The Duke of Kingſton's attachment was ardent, and truly ſincere. He mingled the friend with the lover; nor was there an endearing title under heaven he would not have aſſumed, could but the aſſumption have advanced the happineſs of Miſs Chudleigh. For a ſeries of years they cohabited, yet with ſuch obſervance of external decorum, that although their intimacy was a moral, it was not an evidenced certainty. That the felicity of the Duke was in any meaſure promoted by this union, cannot be aſſerted conſiſtent with truth. The parties were diametrically oppoſite characters. The Duke was mild, gracious, unaſſuming, and bathful in the extreme. He had every grace requiſite in a man of rank. Oſtentation he ſo much deteſted, that it was his cuſtom in perambulating the ſtreets, to fold back the front of his coat, ſo as to hide the ſtar; and whenever by accident it was diſcovered, the diſcloſure cauſed an involuntary bluſh. His lady poſſeſſed very different qualities. In vociferating anger ſhe could fairly boaſt an alliance with Juno. Oſtentatious ſhe was to an exceſs; and ſo little ſublimed were her feelings, that the groſſeſt flattery was an animating cordial to her ſpirits. It revived her when more rational ſuccours failed of effect. Thus contrarily gifted and diſpoſed, the Duke and Miſs Chudleigh were frequently on diſcordant terms —but ſhe had a ſtrong hold of his mind, and the uſe ſhe made of it was, finally to ruin herſelf. The Earl of Briſtol, by time and attachments, had grown ſo weary of his connubial ſtate, as to be cordially deſirous of a change. At firſt, when founded on the ſubject of a divorce, he had uſed this expreſſion, "I will ſee the —— at the devil, before her vanity ſhall be gratified by being a Ducheſs." Afterwards, however, there being a lady to whom he wiſhed to offer his hand, he ſo altered his tone, as to expreſs a readineſs to conſent to any poſſible means of annihilating the union ſubſiſting between him and Miſs Chudleigh. The civilians were conſulted; a jactitation ſuit was inſtituted; the evidence who could prove the marriage was kept back.

Lord Briſtol failing, as it was deſigned he ſhould fail, in ſubſtantiating the marriage, a ſentence of the court, pronouncing the nullity of the claim, concluded the buſineſs. The object now to be obtained was, legal opinion as to the operative power of ſuch a ſentence; and the civilians, highly tenacious of the rights of their own courts, adjudged the decree not liable to be diſturbed by the interference of any extrinſic court of judicature. Under conviction of perfect ſafety, the marriage between his Grace of Kingſton and Miſs Chudleigh was publicly ſolemniſed. The favours were worn by the higheſt perſonages in the kingdom; and during the life of the Duke, not any attempt was made to diſpute the legality of the procedure. The fortune was not entailed; his Grace had, therefore, the option to bequeath it as ſeemed beſt to his inclination. The heirs ſince were then expectants; the claims reſted on hope, not certainty. The Ducheſs, for ſo ſhe is now to be ſtyled, figured without apprehenſion of controul. She was raiſed to the pinnacle of her fate, and for a very few years did ſhe enjoy that to which the chicanery of her life had been directed to accompliſh,

pliſh, the parade of title without that honour which only can ennoble. To impede her in the career of enjoyment, and finally put an end to all her greatneſs, the Duke of Kingſton died. His will, excluding from any benefit an elder, and preferring a younger nephew as his heir in tail, gave riſe to a proſecution of the Ducheſs, which ended in the beggary of her proſecutor, and the exile of herſelf.

(*To be continued.*)

Thoughts on the SLAVE-TRADE.

[From Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thickneſſe, late Governor of Landguard Fort.]

THat Engliſhmen, who boaſt of more freedom than, perhaps, they poſſeſs, ſhould countenance ſlavery, is a ſhame; but that they have taken the matter up all at once, with too much ardour, and, perhaps too, it originated with ſome ſiniſter views, there can be no doubt. That the negroes are a ſpecies of the human race, I cannot deny; but that they are an inferior, and a very different order of men, I ſincerely believe. I have ſeen and converſed much with them in what we call their ſtate of ſlavery; and yet by living long with them in the iſland of Jamaica, it never was my lot to ſee thoſe acts of cruelty and oppreſſion with which the native white men of thoſe climates are now accuſed. Warmth of temper the climate certainly conveys to them; but it is *accompanied with generoſity and humanity in a great degree*; and the lives of their ſlaves appear in my eyes much preferable to the *white ſlaves* among us; for what elſe are the day-labourers of England, Ireland, and Scotland? They indeed ſerve a variety of maſters inſtead of one; but does that mend their condition? There is an old negro ſervant now living at Bath, to whom I put the following queſtion.—"Do you know the condition of your countrymen in ſlavery in our Weſt-India iſlands?"—"I do, very well."—"Do you know the condition of the day-labourers in this country?"—"I do, perfectly."——"Then put your hand to your boſom, and tell me, truly, which of the two kinds of life you would prefer, were you to live your time over again?"—"That of ſlavery," ſaid he, "ten to one."—If a race of blacks were to be placed under the frigid zone, they would continue as black as under the torrid. The bile of the negro is black; that of the white man yellow; but there are many other proofs of their being a very diſtinct race of the human kind. Do the Indians of North America, or any nation under the ſun, beſides the negroes, traffic in human fleſh? The condition of the negroes of our iſlands in ſlavery is preferable to their freedom in their own, if a life of perpetual fear of the hands of the greateſt and crueleſt tyrants upon the earth can be called freedom. Do the advocates for ſlavery believe, that, if a gentleman emancipated his whole plantation of ſlaves to-day, and deſired their labour *for hire* to-morrow, to cut down his canes, &c. they would ſerve him? If they do, they are miſtaken; not one of them would: and if they were to come to this country, which God and the parliament forbid, no man would ever ſet them either hedging, ditching, or ploughing. Did any man ever ſee a negro in England at work? I never did, except now and then to ſerve the maſon or bricklayer with mortar. They would be either domeſtic ſervants or ſtreet beggars; and the Engliſh nation would, in another century, degenerate into a race of Portugueſe. If they are to be free, let it be to return to their own country, not to this. The prudent policy of the French nation ſhould not be overlooked. They will not ſuffer a negro to land in their kingdom; therefore *we* ſhall ſoon be *peopled* with them from *all* quarters. The giving freedom to the negro, and giving up the Weſt-India iſlands, are ſynonymous terms. If we give them freedom, and compel them to work, they are no longer free; and while the earth there will produce yams, plantains, cocoas, &c. negroes will only plant *them*. White men cannot bear the violence of the ſun in thoſe climates, even without labour; but God has given the negro hair to protect him from the *coup du ſoleil*.—The manner of their being brought down the rivers of Africa, ſome hundred miles, their package one upon another, and the cruel treatment on the way by their own complectioned tyrants, is too dreadful to relate; but it is contrary to the intereſt, and, I hope, to the diſpoſition, of our Guinea traders in general, to treat them cruelly on ſhipboard. Here and there white tyrants ariſe, whoſe delight it may be to extirpate whole nations. This nation has ſet

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Mr Pitt, by their numerous petitions, in favour of the blacks, a moſt arduous taſk; for, granting it, he muſt ruin the Weſt-India iſlands; and declining it, he may rouſe the negroes into a general rebellion, as they all now conſider the whole Britiſh empire are united in wiſhing to ſet them free. I have ſeen the ſlaves of the Weſt-Indies, and the ſlaves of the galleys; but the *vrieſt* ſlaves I have ever ſeen are the day-labourers of England and Ireland, and the *all-work* maid-ſervants of London. While ſuch a hue and cry is made about the freedom of black ſlaves, hundreds of free-born Engliſhmen are actually in ſlavery under the barbarian Moors in Africa, who are not thought of. There are in our Weſt-India iſlands, particularly in Jamaica, a great number of free negroes and mulattoes, who poſſeſs ſlaves of their own; and it is among them only cruelties are exerciſed.

SIR, *Lichfield, Aug.* 12.

THE following extract is taken from the introduction to the late Lt-Col. Windham's Plan of Diſcipline, compoſed for the uſe of the militia of the county of Norfolk, and publiſhed in the year 1759. As it ſerves to ſhow the gradual progreſſion of fire-arms, I hope it may obtain a place in your Magazine, eſpecially as the work itſelf is in few hands: I ſhall only obſerve, that every kind of weapon, ſince the invention of gunpowder, mentioned in the following extract, may be ſeen in my Muſeum at this time. RICHARD GREENE.

THE hatchet, uſed by the Franks, or ancient French, which they uſed as a miſſile weapon, throwing it in the ſame manner as the North-American Indians do theirs, which they call a tomahawk.

The Gaſcons and Genoeſe were excellent croſs-bow-men. The Swiſs owed their victories to their ſtrength and ſkill in the uſe of the pike, halberd, and eſpadon, or two-handed ſword; and the victories of Creſſy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, will occaſion the valour and ſkill of the Engliſh archers to be tranſmitted down to lateſt poſterity.

After the invention of powder, the Spaniards were the firſt who armed part of their foot with muſkets and harquebuſſes, and mixed them with the pikes. In this they were ſoon imitated by moſt other nations; though the Engliſh had not entirely laid aſide their favourite weapon the long-bow, and generally taken to the uſe of fire-arms, during the reign of Queen Eliſabeth.

The firſt muſkets were very heavy, and could not be fired without a reſt: they had match-locks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder, and did execution at a great diſtance. The muſketeers on a march carried only their reſts and ammunition, and had boys to bear their muſkets after them, for which they were allowed great additional pay. They were very ſlow in loading, not only by reaſon of the unwieldineſs of the pieces, and becauſe they carried the powder and balls ſeparate, but from the time it took to prepare and adjuſt the match; ſo that their fire was not near ſo briſk as ours is now. Afterwards a lighter kind of matchlock-muſket came into uſe; and they carried their ammunition in bandeliers, which were broad belts that came over the ſhoulder, to which were hung ſeveral little caſes of wood covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder; the balls they carried looſe in a pouch, and they had alſo a priming-horn hanging by their ſide. Matchlocks were, about the beginning of this century, univerſally diſuſed in Europe, and the troops were armed with firelocks, to which, much about the ſame time, the bayonet being added, pikes alſo were laid aſide; which latter change, whether it was for the better or not, is a point that ſtill admits of diſpute among the beſt military writers, who are divided in their opinions about it, though moſt of them diſapprove of it.

The old Engliſh writers call thoſe large muſkets calivers; the harquebuze was a lighter piece, that could be fired without a reſt. The matchlock was fired by a match, fixed by a kind of tongs in the ſerpentine or cock, which, by pulling the trigger, was brought down with great quickneſs upon the priming in the pan, over which there was a ſliding cover, which was drawn back by hand, juſt at the time of firing. There was a great deal of nicety and care required to fit the match properly to the cock, ſo as to come down exactly true on the priming, to blow the aſhes from the coal, and to guard the pan from the ſparks that fell from it: a great deal of time was alſo loſt in taking it out of the cock, and returning it between the fingers of the left hand, every time that the

the piece was fired; and wet weather often rendered the matches uſeleſs. However, moſt writers allow that they were very ſure, and leſs apt to miſs fire than the firelock.

The firelock is ſo called, from producing fire of itſelf, by the action of the flint and ſteel.

The moſt ancient invention of this ſort is the wheel-lock, which we find mentioned in Luigi Collado's treatiſe of Artillery, printed at Venice, 1586, as then lately invented in Germany. This ſort of lock was uſed till within theſe hundred years, eſpecially for piſtols and carbines. It was compoſed of a ſolid ſteel wheel, with an axis, to which was faſtened a chain, which, by being round it, drew up a very ſtrong ſpring; on pulling the trigger, the ſpring acting whirled the wheel about with great velocity, and the friction of the edge of it (which was a little notched) againſt the ſtone produced the fire: the cock was made ſo as to bring the ſtone upon the edge of the wheel, part of which was in the pan, and touched the priming; they uſed any common hard pebble for that purpoſe, which ſerved as well as flint.

Theſe locks were inconvenient, took time to wind up (or ſpan, as they termed it), and ſometimes would not go off; an inſtance of which may be ſeen in Ludlow's Memoirs, London edition, fol. 1751, p. 35.

When the firelock, ſuch as we now uſe, was invented, we cannot aſcertain: it is called by writers of about the middle of the laſt century, a ſnaphane, or ſnaphance; which being the Dutch word for a firelock, ſeems to indicate that it is a Dutch invention, and that we took it from them. But Ward, in his Animadverſions of War, printed in 1639, p. 502. after deſcribing the exerciſe of the firelock, piſtol, and carbine (by which he means the wheel-lock), ſays, that as moſt of our pieces go with Engliſh locks, which differ from firelocks, he ſhall add the method of handling them; and then gives the exerciſe of the ſnaphane carbine, by which it appears, that there was little or no difference between that and the pieces now in uſe. The more modern writers call it a fuſee, from the French word *fuſil*; whence the name of fuſileers is ſtill continued to ſeveral of our regiments, which were the firſt that were armed with them, on the diſuſe of matchlocks.

They uſed the muſket and reſt in England ſo late as the beginning of the civil wars, as may be ſeen in Lt-Col. Braiſſe's Young Artillery Man, a book compoſed for the inſtruction of the militia of the city of London, and addreſſed to the Serjeant-Major-General Philip Skippon, and the reſt of the officers of the trained bands; printed at London, 1644. *Gent. Mag.*

The PEACOCK, *a favourite Diſh of the 14th century.*

[From Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.]

AMong the delicacies of ſplendid tables in 1364, one ſees the *peacock*, that *noble bird*, the *food of Lovers* and the *meat of Lords**.—Few diſhes were in higher faſhion in the 14th century, and there was ſcarce any royal or noble feaſt without it. They ſtuffed it with ſpices and ſweet herbs, and covered the head with a cloth, which was kept conſtantly wetted, to preſerve the crown. They roaſted it, and ſerved it up whole, covered after dreſſing with the ſkin and feathers on, the comb entire, and the tail ſpread. Some perſons covered it with leaf gold inſtead of its ſkin, and put a piece of cotton dipt in ſpirits into its beak, to which they ſet fire as they put it on the table. The honour of ſerving it up was reſerved for the ladies moſt diſtinguiſhed for birth, rank, or beauty, one of whom followed by others, and attended by muſic, brought it up in the gold or ſilver diſh, and ſet it before the maſter of the houſe or the gueſt moſt diſtinguiſhed for his courteſy and valour, or after a tournament before the victorious knight, who was to diſplay his ſkill in carving the favourite fowl, and take an oath of valour and enterpriſe on its head. The romance of Lancelot, adopting the manners of the age in which it was written, repreſents King Arthur doing this office to the ſatisfaction of 500 gueſts. A picture by Stevens, engraved by L'Empereur, repreſents a peacock feaſt. Monſ d'Auſſy had ſeen an old piece of tapeſtry of the 15th century, repreſenting the ſame ſubject, which he could not afterwards recover to engrave in his curious Hiſtory of the Private Life of the French †. It may flatter the vanity of an Engliſh hiſtorian to find this deſideratum here ſupplied.

* Epithets given it by Romance-writers.

† This bird was ſometimes ſerved up *alive*, in a diſh in form of a ſhip, with banners, and the arms of France hanging at the bird's neck.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT [p. 447.]

On April 8. leave was given to bring in a bill for prohibiting the performances of plays, interludes, &c. in unlicenſed places. The proprietors of Sadlers Wells preſented a petition, praying to be excluded from the operation of this bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was read a firſt and ſecond time on April 11. The proprietors of the Royalty Theatre preſented a petition to the ſame effect, which was refuſed. Other petitions were likewiſe preſented, and ſeveral clauſes propoſed in favour of different places, but were rejected. The bill was read a third time and paſſed on April 25. and ſent to the Lords.

On May 3. their Lordſhips went into a committee on this bill. Counſel were heard to that part of the third clauſe, allowing the proprietors of Sadlers Wells to continue exhibiting their performances. Counſel appeared for Aſtley, the Circus, and the Royalty, and ſome witneſſes were examined. Mr Aſtley jun. proved that his father had expended, ſince a licence was granted, 15,000 l.

On May 26. the Earl of Sandwich moved, that evidence be called to prove the expenditure of Sadlers Wells; when Mr Arnold appeared, who proved, that ſince 1764 the proprietors had expended 55,000l. excluſive of performers ſalaries. Having come to that clauſe which limits the performance of certain ſpecies of entertainment only to Sadlers Wells, the Lord Chancellor objected to it, as it was a monopoly by no means in his opinion reconcileable to reaſon and equity. His Lordſhip could not think that the patentees would receive a greater injury from the Royalty, Aſtley's, or the Circus, under proper reſtrictions, than from Sadlers Wells, whoſe proprietors now came forward with the modeſt plea of being the oldeſt offenders againſt the law, in order to induce their Lordſhips to puniſh the junior criminals, and reward them for their veteran contumacy. He therefore moved that the indulgences in the bill ſhould extend to all thoſe places of public entertainment licenſed under 25th Geo. II. which was agreed to.

On June 18. the Houſe in a committee went through the bill with ſeveral amendments propoſed by the Duke of Richmond, one to include the Royalty Theatre, the Royal Grove, and the Royal Circus; another to prohibit the ſale of ſpirituous liquors, wine or beer in any ſuch places of entertainment. Next day petitions from George Colman, R. B. Sheridan, and T. Harris, deſiring to be heard by counſel againſt the bill, were preſented. Counſel were accordingly heard on June 21. and having withdrawn, the Duke of Richmond obſerved, that the counſel had not in his opinion offered ſufficient reaſons to prove that the amendments ought to be abolished. It was evidently the intention of the two winter and Hay-market theatres to monopolize the whole buſineſs of dramatic entertainments; but no reaſonable objection could be offered why the inhabitants of one end of the town ſhould be deprived of a theatre any more than thoſe of the other. By the oppoſers to the Royalty Theatre it had been ſaid, that the paſſages leading to that place were thronged with perſons of ſuch a deſcription as in a great meaſure to promote immorality; yet no man who walked through Drury-Lane or Covent-Garden, could aſſert that thoſe theatres were not liable to the ſame objection. The queſtion was then put, "that the bill with its amendments do paſs," which was agreed to *nem. diſ.* and ordered to the Commons for their concurrence.

In the Houſe of Commons, June 25. when the queſtion was put to agree to the amendments in the interlude-bill, Mr Sheridan ſaid, that the bill as it was ſent from the Commons, was a bill of regulation, but it had been ſo transformed by the amendments made to it, as he believed no bill ſent from that Houſe had ever been before. The preamble recited that the proprietors of ſeveral public places had acted illegally, and to the corruption of the morals of the youth of both ſexes; and a clauſe was now introduced to make that legal of which the preamble complained, and which the bill profeſſed to remedy. But to ſay nothing of the abſurdities and contradictions with which thoſe who new modelled the bill had filled it, it was now made to invade private property, ſecured by patent, and ſanctioned by act of parliament. The proprietors of the winter theatres had been as liberal in their conceſſions as they could afford to be, and the amendments were as much an invaſion of their property as a bill to repeal certain duties on coals in the port of London would be of the property of a Noble Duke who enjoyed the produce

of thoſe duties. He therefore moved to adjourn the conſideration of the amendments for three months, which was put and carried, *nem. con.*

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of wool, which met with great oppoſition, and on which counſel were heard, and witneſſes examined, was read a third time, and paſſed, by the Commons on May 19. The Houſe of Lords likewiſe heard counſel for and againſt the bill. Sir Joſeph Banks, Mr Young, &c. were examined againſt the bill. On June 11. it being moved, that the bill be committed, Lord Brownlow oppoſed it on the ground, that no evidence had been adduced to prove the only allegation on which the bill was founded, viz. that the ſmuggling of wool into France had lately increaſed.

The Earl of Hopetoun alſo oppoſed the bill, which he could conſider in no other light than that of a monopoly to the manufacturers, and as injurious to the wool-growers, and the landed intereſt, as it was impolitic.

Earl Fitzwilliam wiſhed that the committee might be deferred till Friday, and he was going to make a motion to that effect, when he was informed that the motion then before the Houſe muſt be firſt diſpoſed of.

Lord Hay (Earl of Kinnoull in Scotland) defended the general principle of the bill: he ſaid it was a maxim founded in wiſdom, that the raw material produced by any country ſhould be manufactured at home: this country could manufacture its wool, if it was not exported: it was wiſe therefore to prohibit the exportation of it. The evidence given at the bar had proved the neceſſity of the bill, ariſing from the great increaſe of the practice of ſmuggling wool into France. He ſaid, that one great ſource of happineſs to this country was the harmony that ſubſiſted between the landed and commercial intereſts; and nothing could be more injurious to it than the ſowing of any jealouſy between them.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſupported the bill.

The bill was read a third time and paſſed on June 18. there being Contents for the bill 15, Non-contents 9.

On the ſecond reading of the bill for relief of inſolvent debtors, May 23. the Lord Chancellor in a ſpeech of great length gave his reaſons for oppoſing it.

Lord Rawdon anſwered, and ſeveral other Lords ſpoke, when the bill was loſt, Contents 13, Non-contents 48.

On June 5. the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the American Loyaliſt bill, the county election bill, the bill to prevent the exportation of wool, the bill for laying a duty on hides, ſkins, &c. the Quebec rum bill, the ſtage-coach bill, the frame-work knitters bill, the chimney-ſweepers bill, and ſeveral others.

On June 26. a petition of Joſeph Aldern, one of the conſtables who attended at the trial of Mr Haſtings, was preſented and read, complaining of his having been proſecuted by William Hyde, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the city of Weſtminſter, and county of Middleſex, for refuſing him admittance into Weſtminſter hall, on one of the days of trial, Mr Juſtice Hyde refuſing to ſhew a ticket of admittance to the petitioner, which other magiſtrates had done, by order of Sir Peter Burrel, before they could come in; and alſo ſtating, that the petitioner had been put to upwards of 15 l. expence, by defending the action; and praying their Lordſhips to take his caſe into conſideration.

Joſeph Aldern was then called to the bar, and examined.

A motion was afterwards made, "That William Hyde, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex, do attend this Houſe tomorrow."

This day, June 27. Mr Hyde attended according to order, to anſwer to the complaint brought againſt him by the Conſtable Aldern. Being aſked by the Lord Chancellor, How he could preſume to endeavour to force his way into Weſtminſter hall in violation of the orders of that Houſe, and how he dared to proſecute a conſtable for having obeyed thoſe orders? Mr Hyde replied, That he had the moſt profound reſpect for the Houſe and its orders, and that nothing could be further from his intention than to diſpute or violate the latter. On the contrary, he had always been ready, whenever the King went to parliament, or any thing particular was going forward, to attend and keep the paſſages leading to their Lordſhips Houſe clear from all obſtruction. As to the proſecution of the conſtable, he had not brought it through any diſreſpect to the orders of the Houſe, but becauſe the conſtable had aſſaulted him, and groſsly abuſed him, and he was ſure he ſhould have convicted him, had he not forgot to bring his commiſſion to court as a magiſtrate. For want of

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these documents, it did not appear in evidence that he was in the commission of the peace, and on this ground the constable was acquitted.

The Lord Chancellor said, it was very happy for him that the constable had not been convicted; for if he had, their Lordships would punish Mr Hyde the more severely.

Lord Bathurst then moved that Mr Hyde be committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms attending that House. This motion passed without a dissenting voice, and the justice was accordingly committed.

Earl Bathurst, June 30. presented a petition from Mr Hyde, setting forth his sorrow and contrition for his offence, and humbly hoping the House would release him from his confinement. Mr Hyde was ordered to the bar, reprimanded, and ordered to be discharged on paying the fees.

In the House of Commons, May 11. Sir John Miller made his promised motion relative to the expences occasioned by the buildings at Somerset Place. Mr Chambers had exceeded already the estimate of the expences he had suggested to be necessary for completing his plan of Somerset Place upwards of 60,[illegible] l. The Hon. Baronet here held in his hand Sir William Chambers's plan and estimate of the building, which was 250,000 l.; he had, however, already received 316,000 l. and no one could conjecture when the expence was to be closed, as at the present moment there were five houses, of which the foundations were not yet laid, to be completed. This vast expence had been for a long time carried on without any controul. He hoped the House would agree to allow him a committee to have the business investigated, and he had no doubt but it would turn out to be a gross and flagrant job. He made a comparison between the expences of building the Horse Guards, which cost but 36,000 l. and the expence of Somerset Place. After many observations upon the impolicy of the powers given to Sir William Chambers, by suffering him to be banker, surveyor, contractor, putter together, and controuler of the building, he concluded by moving, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expenditure for the building of Somerset Place, and that they also inquire what might be expected to complete the building."

Mr Pitt was not against inquiring into the expenditure of public money, whenever a case was made out sufficient to warrant such inquiry; at present he saw no such case, and should therefore oppose the motion, but move for all papers relative to Somerset house, which would enable them to judge if there were sufficient grounds for going into such inquiry.

June 9. the humble memorial of the English Episcopal church at Rotterdam in Holland, to his Majesty, being read, it was moved, That an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to grant to the said minister and other members, the sum of 1000 l. for repairing the church, and that the Commons would make the like sum good to his Majesty. The address was ordered.

On June 10. Mr Gilbert brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the returns of charitable donations to the poor. He then proposed that this business should be taken into consideration early in the ensuing session of parliament; which, after a few words from Mr Hussey, was agreed to.

On June 16. Mr Alderman Sawbridge moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the exportation of hay for a limited time. From the drought which had lately prevailed, there was reason to believe the crop would be much less than usual. Leave was given. It was read a first and second time on June 17.

On June 19. it being moved that the bill be read a third time, Sir Peter Burrel opposed it as highly improper, and tending to oppress the landholder. He expressed his objections to the frequency of prohibitory acts upon insufficient grounds; nor did he think there was such a scarcity as would justify the present interference of parliament. He would therefore move that the bill be read a third time this day three months.

Mr Drake opposed the amendment. He conceived that there was a necessity for the bill; he saw no pressure on the landholder, or any other exception to it; it was, in his opinion, a perfectly safe bill, as the prohibition was limited, and left to the discretion of his Majesty and Privy Council to take it off whenever no evil was to be apprehended.

Sir James Johnstone was against the bill, as it went unjustly to deprive the landholder and farmer of their property; the Heavens, he said, had declared against

gainſt the bill, by raining ever ſince it had been brought in, and he ſaw no reaſon why the Houſe ſhould agree to it. He was for the amendment.——Sir Peter Burrel's amendment was rejected without a diviſion, and the bill read a third time. A clauſe was added allowing hay to be exported to Gibraltar, and the bill was paſſed, and ordered immediately to the Lords, who agreed to it.

On June 27. Sir John Miller gave notice, that early next ſeſſions it was his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill for fixing one general ſtandard for weights and meaſures throughout the kingdom.

Sir John Miller, July 4. ſaid he had a motion to make, to which he humbly preſumed there would be no objection, a ſimilar one having been made in the year 1765, which was not oppoſed. There was now in the bank, in the name of the ſuitors of the court of chancery, money to a vaſt amount; much of it had been lying a dead ſtock ſo far back as the year 1739; thus a vaſt maſs of property remained abſolutely uſeleſs. By an act of parliament paſſed in 1763, part of the intereſt of this immenſe ſum had been appropriated to the augmentation of ſalaries of the maſters in chancery; it was then 3,700,000l. and now five or ſix millions; it would therefore appear obvious, that this ſum ought to be applied to ſome uſeful purpoſe: he ſhould therefore move, that early in the next ſeſſion of parliament there be laid before this Houſe an account of all the caſh and ſecurities belonging to the ſuitors in the court of chancery, that were depoſited in the Bank of England from the year 1739 to the year 1788.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that as the Hon. Baronet had not aſſigned a ſingle reaſon for this motion, and as the amount was uncertain, he ſhould oppoſe the motion.

Sir John Miller ſaid, when the motion was complied with, the Houſe would be able to ſee whether there were any large ſums of money of the deſcription he had given lying dead or not. If there ſhould not appear to be any ſuch ſums in the bank, no harm would be done, very little labour would have been loſt, and the paper would remain on the table for the ſatisfaction of the Houſe.

Mr Orde ſaid, when the motion had been made in the year 1765, it was with a view to ſatisfy the ſuitors in chancery, and to convince them, that there was money enough belonging to the court lodged in the bank to anſwer all their claims. At preſent there had been no application from the ſuitors to the Houſe, nor any other ground whatever laid for the motion. The queſtion was negatived.

The Commons, July 2. having received from the Lords the ſlave-bill with amendments, Mr Steele moved, that the conſideration of the amendments be poſtponed till that day three months, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

Sir W. Dolben then moved for leave to bring in a new bill for regulating the mode of tranſporting negroes from Africa to the Weſt-India iſlands and other parts of the Britiſh dominions. Leave being given, Sir William brought in the bill, which was read a firſt time; and on the motion that it be read a ſecond time,

Mr Gamon preſented a petition from Liverpool, praying to be heard by themſelves or counſel againſt the bill.

Mr Pitt ſaid, this bill was in ſubſtance the ſame as the laſt which had met the approbation of that Houſe, with the advantage of improvements from the other Houſe; but form required that the whole ſhould be diſcuſſed, clauſe after clauſe, in a committee of the whole Houſe; it was therefore deemed expedient to bring in the preſent under the title of a new bill, which was however nothing more than a tranſcript of the former with amendments; the improvements were all in favour of the trade, and as objections could not of courſe be urged, there appeared therefore to him no juſt ground for hearing counſel.

Mr Gamon contended that it was a new bill, and by no means the ſame with the former; of conſequence the petitioners had an undoubted right to be heard — Mr Pitt's amendment was carried. Another petition was then preſented from the agent for Jamaica, which met with the ſame fate.

The bill was then read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, when Mr Pitt ſaid, he ſhould move a clauſe for granting certain bounties to the merchants, which had been opened in another Houſe; but he intended to extend the principle of the clauſe ſomewhat farther, to which he conceived no gentleman would object. His intended clauſe aimed effectually to encourage the preſervation of the lives of the ſlaves, by enacting, that a boun-

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ty of 100 l. ſhould be paid to every merchant in whoſe ſhip, during the voyage from coming on the coaſt of Africa to the port of diſcharge, the mortality ſhould not extend farther than to two ſlaves in a hundred, and a bounty of 50l. to the ſurgeon of the ſhip; and alſo a bounty of 50 l. to the merchant in whoſe ſhip, during the voyage, the mortality ſhould not extend beyond three in the hundred, and 25 l. to the ſurgeon. Theſe bounties, he hoped, would produce a good effect, as it had appeared from the evidence, that hitherto the loweſt average amounted to at leaſt ſix in every hundred ſlaves. The bounty was agreed to. The commiſſioners for inquiring into the claims of ſuch merchants as ſhould incur loſſes in conſequence of the operation of the bill, and to aſſeſs the degree of compenſation to be made, are Brooke Watſon, Samuel Beachcroft, and William Roe, Eſqrs, the firſt a member of the Houſe, and the two latter commiſſioners of public accounts. The bill was then read a third time and paſſed, and Sir W. Dolben ordered to carry it to the Lords; and their Lordſhips having received it, immediately read it a firſt time.

The Duke of Chandos preſented two petitions, one from London, and the other from Liverpool, ſtating in particular, that the exempting clauſe in favour of Meſſ. Dawſon and Baker of Liverpool would operate as a monopoly. On this clauſe they were heard by counſel, after which the bill was read a ſecond time.

On July 4. the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to ſeveral bills; one for erecting a new court-houſe and gaol for the town and county of Inverneſs; and for appropriating 100 l. out of the unexhauſted balance ariſing from the forfeited eſtates in North Britain towards building the ſame.

The Duke of Richmond, July 7. ſaid, that notwithſtanding the great care and attention that had been paid by both Houſes to the ſlave trade bill, upon a cloſe inveſtigation, there appeared many errors and blunders in it, which their Lordſhips could not rectify, without expoſing the bill to a certain rejection in the Houſe of Commons; for as public money was to be paid under the authority of the bill, it would be conſidered by the Commons as a money bill, and they would, according to their practice, reject it, if any alteration was made in it. In the hope, therefore, that the Commons would bring in a new bill, free from the errors that were to be found in the preſent one, he moved that the further conſideration of it ſhould be adjourned for a week.

The Duke of Chandos expreſſed a hope, that the motion would put an end to the whole of the proceeding for the preſent ſeſſion: he cenſured the precipitation with which the bill was carried through the Houſe of Commons, and which, he ſaid, accounted for the numberleſs blunders that were to be found in it.

The Lord Chancellor reproved his Grace for ſpeaking in terms of cenſure of another branch of the legiſlature, which ought not to be mentioned without due reſpect. He vindicated the diſpatch with which the Commons paſſed the bill; but at the ſame time he admitted that there were errors in it; and for the reaſon ſtated by the Noble Duke who made the motion, he, for one, would give it his ſupport. The queſtion was then put and carried.

On July 8. Sir W. Dolben, in the Houſe of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a third bill to regulate for a limited time the tranſportation of ſlaves in Britiſh ſhips. Leave was given, and the bill was brought in and read a firſt time. A petition was preſented from Liverpool, and a Mr Williams, praying to be heard by counſel againſt the bill, which was refuſed. After ſome debate the bill was read a ſecond time, committed, reported, ingroſſed, read a third time, paſſed, and carried to the Lords by Sir W. Dolben.

The bill being accordingly brought to the Lords, July 8. it was read a firſt time.

On July 9. the order for going into a committee on the ſecond ſlave-bill on Monday next was diſcharged, and no motion being ſubſtituted in its room, the bill expired.—Their Lordſhips then proceeded to the conſideration of the third bill; and upon the ſecond reading two petitions, the ſame as thoſe againſt the former bills, were preſented, praying to be heard at the bar.—This was in part agreed to, after a few obſervations from the Lord Chancellor, concerning a new clauſe, (inſerted by the Commons on motion of Mr Sheridan), reſtricting the ſurgeons to be choſen from among thoſe that had paſſed their examination

at Surgeons Hall; his Lordſhip being of opinion, that as reſpectable profeſſional men were to be found in the country parts of England as among thoſe of the capital. The petitioners themſelves, Mr Tarleton, Mr Miles, and Mr Williams, were then called to the bar, to make their own obſervations, which they accordingly did; after which the bill was read a ſecond time.

In a committee, July 10. the Lord Chancellor propoſed an amendment to the clauſe for limiting the number of ſlaves on board, as his Lordſhip obſerved that various accidents, as ſhipwreck, ſtreſs of weather, &c. might render it neceſſary, and it would be hard to ſubject ſuch to the penalty.

Lord Stanhope oppoſed this as unneceſſary, ill-timed, and ill-placed. He declared his determination of oppoſing every amendment whatever in the committee, and this at any rate would be totally nugatory, as being provided for by a ſubſequent clauſe in the bill. If any amendment were to take place in the committee, the report could not be received, according to their Lordſhips conſtitution, the ſame day, nor the third reading on the ſame day of the report; the conſideration, therefore, of the bill muſt neceſſarily be prolonged to Saturday, and it being known that his Majeſty would prorogue parliament the next day, it muſt of courſe be loſt.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, ſaid, that their Lordſhips felt the diſadvantage of being turned over from the miniſter to his deputy, which put him in mind of a paſſage he had read in one of the pamphlets on the ſlave-trade. The author of the pamphlet ſtated, that, where the planter himſelf took care of his negroes, and ſuperintended their treatment, all went well; but when they were turned over to the deputy ſlave-driver, the caſe was directly the reverſe; neither the propagation of the ſpecies, nor their accommodation, nor their health, was attended to: ſo, in the preſent caſe, the Noble Earl, like the deputy ſlave-driver, ſeemed to refer to his own will, and that alone, for his treatment of their Lordſhips. He then proceeded to reply to Earl Stanhope's reaſons for objecting to his amendment.

Earl Stanhope replied with ſome warmth. The Lord Chancellor's amendment was rejected; and the ſame fate attended other amendments propoſed by him.

The Lords having met at an early hour, July 11. the bill was read a third time without oppoſition, and paſſed. It was then ſent to the Commons, who agreed to it, and returned it; and his Majeſty having taken his ſeat on the throne, was pleaſed to give it his royal aſſent. The King ſoon after cloſed the ſeſſion by the following ſpeech.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

In the preſent advanced ſeaſon of the year, and after the laborious attendance which the public buſineſs has required of you, I think it neceſſary to put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of parliament. I cannot do this without expreſſing the ſatisfaction with which I have obſerved the uniform and diligent attention to the welfare of my people, which has appeared in all your proceedings.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The chearfulneſs and liberality with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, demand my particular acknowledgement. It muſt afford you the greateſt ſatisfaction, that you have been enabled, without any addition to the burdens of my people, to provide for the extraordinary exigencies of the laſt year, in addition to the current demands of the public ſervice, and to the ſum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I ſee with concern the continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte, in which the Emperor has alſo taken a part. But the general ſtate of Europe, and the aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers, afford me every reaſon to expect that my ſubjects will continue to enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

The engagements which I have recently entered into with my good brother the King of Pruſſia, and thoſe with the States-General of the United Provinces, which have already been communicated to you, are directed to this object, which I have uniformly in view; and they will, I truſt, be productive of the happieſt conſequences in promoting the ſecurity and welfare of my own dominions, and in contributing to the general tranquillity of Europe." The parliament was then prorogued.

Report

Report from the Committee appointed to inſpect and conſider the returns made by the Miniſters and Church-wardens, relative to Charitable Donations for the benefit of poor Perſons, in purſuance of an Act paſſed in the 26th year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign (10th June 1788)

THE Committee appointed to inſpect and conſider the returns made by Miniſters and Church-wardens, relative to charitable donations for the benefit of poor perſons, in purſuance of an act paſſed in the 26th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign; and to report, from time to time their obſervations thereon to the Houſe, and how far the directions of the ſaid act have, or have not, been complied with; inform the Houſe:

That it appears by a former report made under the ſaid act, the 23d day of May 1787, purſuant to an order of this Houſe, that out of near 12,000 pariſhes and townſhips in England and Wales (from which returns of charitable donations had been required) there were only 14 pariſhes that had made no ſuch returns

That the Committee who made that report, after arranging the returns which had been ſo made under the heads of the ſeveral counties and pariſhes to which they belonged, directed an abſtract to be made thereof, with the utmoſt care and expedition; but finding, upon inſpection of the ſaid abſtract, that a great number of the ſaid pariſhes and townſhips had made defective returns; ſome, by not naming the perſons who gave the charities; others, by not naming the truſtees; others, by not deſcribing whether the donations were in land or money; and others, by not deſcribing the produce of the money, lands, or rent-charges, ſo given; — the Committee directed their Chairman to write circular letters to the Miniſters and Church-wardens of all the pariſhes and townſhips wherein ſuch omiſſions appeared, requiring them to ſend more perfect returns.

That there were about 4065 of thoſe circular letters ſent into different parts of the kingdom.

That anſwers have been ſince received from about 3376 of them, many of which have given the explanation required; and many others have ſtated, that they could give no further information.

That your Committee, in order to lay before the Houſe all the information which they have ſo procured, have cauſed the matter contained in thoſe ſupplementary returns to be inſerted in the ſaid abſtract, with red ink, that the Houſe may diſtinguiſh what was acquired under the original returns, and what ſince, in conſequence of the ſaid letters; and that the Houſe may be enabled to form an idea of the magnitude of this object, your Committee have cauſed the produce of the ſaid charities, in land and money reſpectively, as far as the ſame can be collected from the ſaid returns, to be caſt up in each county, the particulars whereof are hereunto annexed by way of appendix; by which the annual amount of the produce of the money amounts to 48,243l. 10s 5d. and the annual produce of the land, amounts to 210 467l. 8s. 10d. making together the annual ſum of 258,710l. 19s. 3d.; and from a variety of circumſtances and intimations which have occurred, and been given to your Committee, in the purſuit of thoſe inquiries, they have great reaſon to believe very conſiderable further ſums will appear to have been given for the like charitable purpoſes, whenever proper means can be found for inveſtigating and completing thoſe diſcoveries, by extending the inquiries to corporations, companies, and ſocieties of men, as well as to feoffees, truſtees, and other perſons.

And your Committee think it neceſſary to obſerve to the Houſe, that, upon the face of the ſaid returns, many of the ſaid charitable donations appear to have been loſt; and that many others of them, from neglect of payment, and the inattention of thoſe perſons who ought to ſuperintend them, are in danger of being loſt, or rendered very difficult to be recovered; and that the matter ſeems to be of ſuch magnitude as to call for the ſerious and ſpeedy attention of Parliament, to amend and explain the ſaid act, by ſpecifying with certainty and preciſion the objects to which they may think fit to direct their inquiries, in order to procure full and ſatisfactory returns, and the eſtabliſhment of ſuch meaſures as may be effectual for the relief of the poor perſons who were the objects of thoſe donations, and for carrying the charitable and benevolent purpoſes of the donors into execution.

An ACCOUNT *of the* CHARITABLE DONATIONS, *throughout* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *being the* Appendix *to the preceding* Report.

ENGLAND.

	Annual Produce of Money.			Annual Produce of Land.		
	£.	s	d.	£.	s	d.
Bedford	196	2	2	2,186	11	7
Berks	904	17	9	6,576	2	3
Bucks	663	6	1	4,306	15	8
Cambridge	481	5	4	4,064	6	9
Cheſter	1,445	15	11	2,646	19	2
Cornwall	695	13	8	1,050	7	0
Cumberland	251	19	0	457	3	2
Derby	1,067	15	7	3,864	4	2
Devon	2,329	15	3	6,[illegible]	0	2
Carried over,	8,036	10	9	31,257	19	11

Brought over, L.	8,036	10	9	31 257	19	11
Dorſet	386	6	0	4.474	19	8
Durham	380	11	7	1,076	2	1
Eſſex	914	14	6	5,658	17	7
Glouceſter	2,231	17	4	4.145	5	1
Hereford	506	6	9	1,791	11	7
Hertford	898	14	0	3.360	0	7
Huntingdon	339	5	4	950	11	10
Kent	1,816	9	0	9 395	6	9
Lancaſter	2,521	18	0	6 722	14	0
Leiceſter	1,024	3	4	4.877	15	4
Lincoln	587	13	2	7,279	0	4
Middleſex	2,192	4	4	7 648	4	2
London	2,126	8	3	6,764	4	8
Weſtminſter	466	16	0	2,054	18	5
Monmouth	230	6	2	1 357	0	7
Norfolk	591	13	6	5,671	8	4
Northampton	692	2	2	6 444	8	3
Northumberland	722	13	0	749	6	3
Nottingham	374	4	6	3,070	1	2
Oxford	706	13	3	3.347	2	11
Rutland	267	12	10	500	7	10
Salop	838	8	9	2,744	15	7
Somerſet	1,589	19	7	8 801	17	2
Southampton	2,427	15	3	3,501	16	11
Stafford	1 083	18	1	5,057	16	2
Suffolk	386	17	1	12.037	5	9
Surrey	2 814	3	7	7,423	12	2
Suſſex	1.247	11	4	2,312	14	1
Warwick	855	1	0	10,205	1	1
Weſtmoreland	197	14	5	836	13	11
Wilts	1,887	10	11	5,442	9	2
Worceſter	810	4	2	6,160	10	0
York, E Rid	1,331	7	7	5 025	7	1
N ditto	714	13	2	3 520	7	10
W. ditto	1,953	1	1	13 633	13	5
£.	46 173	9	9	206,301	8	8

WALES.

	£	s.	d.	£.	s	d.
Angleſey	149	5	4	174	18	4
Brecon	151	2	8	578	13	3
Cardigan	16	7	0	46	4	0
Carmarthen	91	16	0	164	19	10
Carnarvon	160	2	10	391	12	7
Denbigh	438	5	10	930	14	5
Flint	309	3	8	346	6	0
Glamorgan	152	1	3	338	1	2
Merioneth	183	17	5	165	13	0
Montgomery	221	3	5	336	18	5
Pembroke	137	18	4	330	12	5
Radnor	58	14	11	310	6	9
Wales	2.073	0	8	4,166	0	2
England	46.173	9	9	206 301	8	8
	48.243	10	5	210.467	8	10
				48 243	10	5
Total England and Wales			£.	258 710	19	3

On the SENSATION *of* VEGETABLES.

[From the laſt volume of Dr Watſon's Chemical Eſſays.]

EVery one thinks that he knows what an animal is, and how it is contradiſtinguiſhed from a vegetable, and would be offended at having his knowledge queſtioned thereupon. A dog or a horſe, he is truly perſuaded, are beings as clearly diſtinguiſhed from an herb or a tree, as light is from darkneſs; yet as in theſe, ſo in the productions of nature, the tranſition from one to the other is effected by imperceptible gradations.

The loco-motive powers which appertain to moſt animals, whether they proceed from the Carteſian mechaniſm, or from ſenſation, are ſo manifeſt in quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, and inſects, that in our firſt and ſuperficial inquiries into nature, we are apt to conſider the poſſeſſion or want of theſe powers, as making a deciſive and eſſential difference between animal and vegetable bodies; and it is not without a certain degree of regret, as it were, that we find ourſelves obliged to predicate animality concerning a great variety of beings, which are deſtitute of every power of progreſſive motion. If at the ſame time we happen to have entertained ſome preconceived opinions, no matter whence they have been derived, concerning the uſual ſhapes of animals, (though they are far more different from one another than ſome of them are from vegetables), our repugnancy to the admitting a being of the outward form of a ſhrub, into the claſs of animals, is much increaſed. Hence have proceeded moſt of the objections which have been made to the fine diſcoveries of Peyſſonel, Juſſieu, Ellis, and others, relative to the animal nature of corals, madrepores, millepores, corallines, ſponges, and a numerous tribe of bodies which the very ingenious labours of Marſigli had formerly removed from the mineral kingdom, where they had been placed by Woodward and other mineraliſts, and allotted to that of vegetables.

In rejecting ſpontaneous motion and figure as very inadequate teſts of animality, we adopt perception in their ſtead; no doubt, he would be eſteemed a viſionary in philoſophy who ſhould extend that faculty to vegetables; and yet there are ſeveral chemical, phyſical, and metaphyſical reaſons which ſeem to render

der the ſuppoſition not altogether indefenſible.

The greater the quantity of perception exiſting in the univerſal ſyſtem of creation, the greater is the quantity of happineſs produced; and the greater the quantity of happineſs produced, the greater is the goodneſs of the Deity in the eſtimation of beings with our capacities. The latter part of this propoſition needs no proof; and the former is liable but to one objection, and that grounded upon a falſe ſuppoſition. If, it may be urged, all the ſpecies of percipient beings be not accommodated with objects congruous to their faculties of perception, and productive of more pleaſure than pain to the whole ſpecies taken collectively, then the animation of that matter of which they conſiſt is an introduction of evil, and no teſt of benevolence. This may be granted; but in all the ſpecies of beings which come within the obſervation of our ſenſes, the ſuppoſition of their not being furniſhed with objects ſuited to their well-being is evidently not true, and therefore ought, from analogy, to be rejected with reference to ſuch as by their magnitude, their minuteneſs, or their dulneſs of perception, eſcape our examination.

That animals ſhould feed one upon another, is a law of nature full of wiſdom and goodneſs, life and happineſs being indefinitely multiplied thereby. For a given quantity of what are called vegetables, annually produced upon a globe of a given diameter, being ſufficient but for the ſupport of a given number of herbaceous animals, whoſe place in the univerſe not admitting their immortality, it hath been wiſely contrived that their bodies, which from their ſtructure muſt periſh, ſhould in ceaſing to live, become the inſtruments of ſupporting life in beings, which could not by any other means have had an exiſtence, at leaſt upon this globe; and of the other parts of the univerſe we know nothing except from analogy, and from that we muſt conclude that the πᾶν, be it finite or infinite, is as full of life as this particular part with which we are connected. Nay, animated matter, containing as it were the concentrated virtue of many vegetables, ſerves for the ſupport of life, and the conſequent communication of happineſs in a far more ample manner than vegetables themſelves; animal ſubſtances in equal weights furniſhing more nutriment than vegetable. It is by death, a ſeeming imperfection in his workmanſhip, that the Deity preſerves vegetable life, ſupports the animal kingdom, daily regulates and renews the œconomy of nature, and continues this wonderful ſyſtem of things in full youth and vigour, not interrupted by diſeaſe, nor enfeebled by old age.

No objection therefore to the animality of vegetables can be brought from any conſiderations reſpecting their daily deſtruction; for the deſtruction of animals by other animals, the *bellum omnium in omnia*, is an univerſal law of nature, derived from the ſame benevolence to which we attribute creation itſelf. If then every part of the vegetable kingdom hath a degree of perceptivity, however ſmall, there will be a gain of happineſs to the whole ſyſtem; the aggregate may be of a value not to be overlooked by him, to whom the exiſtence of all things is equally poſſible, and from whom all created exiſtences are equally diſtant in perfection.

Where-ever there is a vaſcular ſyſtem containing a nutritive *ſuccus*, there is life; and where-ever there is life there may be, for aught we can prove to the contrary, a more or leſs acute perception, a greater or leſs capacity for the reception of happineſs: the quantity, indeed, of which after we have deſcended below a certain degree of ſenſibility, will (according to our method of eſtimating things, which is ever partial and relative to ourſelves) be ſmall in each individual; yet is the exiſtence of it in the nature of things poſſible, from the analogy of nature probable: and who can tell whether in a ſyſtem of nature, confeſſedly contrived for the production of the greateſt poſſible good, it may not alſo be neceſſary?

It ſhould be well weighed by the metaphyſicians, whether they can exclude vegetables from the poſſeſſion of the faculty of perception, by any other than comparative arguments; and whether the ſame kind of comparative reaſoning will not equally exclude from animality thoſe animals which are provided with the feweſt and the obtuſeſt ſenſes, when compared with ſuch as are furniſhed with the moſt and the acuteſt. The perception of a man (though it may be doubted whether there are not ſeveral animals which have all the ſenſes more acute)

acute) ſeems to be indefinitely greater when compared with that of corallines, ſea-pens, and oyſters, than the perception of theſe, which are allowed to be animals, doth when compared with the ſigns of perception manifeſted by a variety of what are called vegetables. Sponges open and ſhut their *mamillæ*, corals and ſea-pens protrude or draw back their ſuckers, ſhell-fiſh open or keep cloſe their ſhells in ſearch of food or avoidance of injury: it is from theſe and ſimilar muſcular motions that we judge the beings to which they belong to have perception, that is, to be animals. Now in the vegetable kingdom, we may obſerve the muſcular motions of many plants to be, to the full, as definite and diſtinguiſhable as thoſe of the claſs of animals juſt mentioned. The plants called heliotropæ turn daily round with the ſun; by conſtantly preſenting their ſurfaces to that luminary, they ſeem as deſirous of abſorbing a nutriment from its rays, as a bed of muſcles doth from the water, by opening their ſhells upon the afflux of the tide. The *Flores Solares* are as uniform in their opening and ſhutting as animals are in their times of feeding and digeſting; ſome in theſe motions do not obſerve the ſeaſons of the year, but expand and ſhut up their flowers at the ſame hour in all ſeaſons; others, like a variety of inſects which appear, or not, according to the heat of the weather or climate, open later in the day, or do not open at all, when they are removed from a ſouthern to a more northern latitude. Trefoil, wood-ſorrel, mountain ebony, wild ſenna, the African marigold, &c. are ſo regular in folding up their leaves before rainy weather, that they ſeem to have a kind of inſtinct or foreſight ſimilar to that of ants; which however deſerts many of them as ſoon as they have propagated their kind, by ſhedding their pollen. Young trees, in a thick foreſt, are found to incline themſelves towards that part through which the light penetrates, as plants are obſerved to do in a darkened chamber towards a ſtream of light let in through an orifice, and as the ears of corn do towards the ſouth. The roots of plants are known to turn away with a kind of abhorrence from whatever they meet with which is hurtful to them, and to deſert their ordinary direction, and to tend with a kind of natural and irreſiſtible impulſe toward collections of water placed within their reach: many plants experience convulſions of their ſtamina upon being ſlightly touched. Whatever can produce any effect upon an animal organ, as the impact of external bodies, heat and cold, the vapour of burning ſulphur, of volatile alcali, want of air, &c. are found to act alſo upon the plants called ſenſitive. But not to inſiſt upon any more inſtances, the muſcular motions of the *Dionæa Muſcipula*, lately brought into Europe from America, ſeem far ſuperior in quickneſs to thoſe of a variety of animals. Now to refer the muſcular motions of ſhell-fiſh, and zoophytes, to an internal principle of volition, to make them indicative of the perceptivity of the being; and to attribute the more notable ones of vegetables to certain mechanical dilatations, and contractions of parts occaſioned by external impulſe, is to err againſt that rule of philoſophiſing which aſſigns the ſame cauſes for effects of the ſame kind. The motions in both caſes are equally accommodated to the preſervation of the being to which they belong, are equally diſtinct and uniform, and ſhould be equally derived from mechaniſm, or equally admitted as criterions of perception.

I am ſenſible that theſe and other ſimilar motions of vegetables may by ſome be conſidered as analogous to the automatic or involuntary motions of animals; but as it is not yet determined amongſt the phyſiologiſts, whether the motion of the heart, the periſtaltic motion of the bowels, the contractions obſervable upon external impulſe in the muſcles of animals deprived of their heads and hearts, be attributable to an irritability unaccompanied with perceptivity, or to an uneaſy ſenſation, there ſeems to be no reaſon for entering into ſo obſcure a diſquiſition; eſpecially ſince irritability, if admitted as the cauſe of the motions of vegetables, muſt, *a fortiori*, be admitted as the cauſe of leſs exquiſite and diſcernible motions of beings univerſally referred to the animal kingdom.

Phyſical obſervations concerning the generation, nutrition, organization, life, health, ſickneſs, and death of plants, help us as little towards the eſtabliſhing a diſcriminative characteriſtic between them and animals, as metaphyſical ſpeculations relative to the quantity of happineſs, or degrees of perceptivity.

(To be continued.) S I R,

SIR, *Sept.* 1.

THE Hon. Daines Barrington has well remarked, that, "to obſerve, the habits and manners of animals is the moſt pleaſing part of the ſtudy of zoology." I have for ſeveral years diverted myſelf by keeping ſquirrels, and have found in them not leſs variety of humours and diſpoſitions than Mr Cowper obſerved in his hares, [See vol. 46. p. 321.] I have had grave and gay, fierce and gentle, ſullen and familiar, and tractable and obedient ſquirrels. One property I think highly worthy of obſervation, which I have found common to the ſpecies, as far as my acquaintance with them has extended; and *that* acquaintance has been by no means confined to a few: yet this property has, I believe, never been adverted to by any zoological writer. I mean, that they have an exact muſical ear. Not that they ſeem to give the leaſt attention to any muſic, vocal or inſtrumental, which they hear; but they univerſally dance in their cages to the moſt exact time, ſtriking the ground with their feet in a regular meaſured cadence, and never changing their tune without an interval of reſt. I have known them dance perhaps ten minutes in *allegro* time of eight quavers in a bar; then, after a pauſe, they would change to the time of ſix quavers divided into three quavers and a dotted crotchet; again, after a conſiderable reſt, they would return to common time divided by four ſemiquavers one crotchet, four ſemiquavers and another crotchet, in a bar, always continuing to dance or jump to the ſame tune for many minutes, and always reſting before a change of tune. I once kept a male and a female in one large cage, who performed a peculiar dance together, thus; the male jumped ſideways, deſcribing a portion of a circle in the air; the female deſcribed a portion of a ſmaller circle concentric with the firſt, always keeping herſelf duly under the male, performing her leap preciſely in the ſame time, and grounding her feet in the ſame moment with him:

While the male moved from A to B, or from B to A, the female moved from C to D, or from D to C, and their eight feet were ſo critically grounded together, that they gave but one note. I muſt obſerve, that this practice of dancing ſeems to be an expedient to amuſe them in their confinement, becauſe, when they are for a time releaſed from their cages, they never dance, but reſerve this diverſion until they are again immured.

They will without ſcruple void their urine in their cages, though not in their beds. Yet, when they are let out, they ſeem to ſtrain themſelves to diſcharge as much as they can, for the ſake of keeping their habitations as ſweet as may be. I obſerve they are univerſally fond of performing this evacuation on ſmooth and ſlippery ſurfaces, as books, mahogany, &c.

No ſquirrel will lay down what he actually has in his paws to receive even food which he prefers, but will always eat or hide what he has before he will accept what is offered to him. Their ſagacity in the ſelection of their food is truly wonderful. I can eaſily credit what I have been told, that in their winter hoards not one faulty nut is to be found; for I never knew them accept a ſingle nut, when offered to them, which was either decayed or deſtitute of kernel: ſome they reject, having only ſmelt them; but they ſeem uſually to try them by their weight, poiſing them in their fore-feet. In eating, they hold their food not with their whole fore-feet, but between the inner toes or thumbs. I know not whether any naturaliſt has obſerved that their teeth are of a deep orange colour.

A ſquirrel ſits by me while I write this, who was born in the ſpring 1781, and has been mine near ſeven years. He is, like Yorick, "a whoreſon mad fellow—a peſtilent knave—a fellow of infinite jeſt and fancy." When he came to me, I had a venerable ſquirrel, corpulent, and unwieldy with age. The young one agreed well with him from their firſt introduction, and ſlept in the ſame cage with him; but he could never refrain from diverting himſelf with the old gentleman's infirmities. It was my cuſtom daily to let them both out on the floor, and then to ſet the cage on a table, placing a chair near it to help the old ſquirrel in returning to his home. This was great exerciſe to the poor old brute; and it was the delight of the young rogue to fruſtrate his efforts, by ſuffering him to climb up one bar of the chair, then purſuing him, embracing him round the waiſt, and

pulling

pulling him down to the ground; then he would ſuffer him to reach the ſecond bar, or perhaps the ſeat of the chair, and afterwards bring him back to the floor as at firſt. All this was done in ſheer fun and frolic, with a look and manner full of inexpreſſible archneſs and drollery. The old one could not be ſeriouſly angry at it; he never fought or ſcolded, but gently complained and murmured at his unlucky companion. One day, about an hour after this exerciſe, the old ſquirrel was found dead in his cage, his wind and his heart being quite broken by the miſchievous wit of his young meſſmate.

My preſent ſquirrel one day aſſaulted and bit me without any provocation. To break him of this trick, I purſued him ſome minutes about the room, ſtamping and ſcolding at him, and threatening him with my handkerchief. After this, I continued to let him out daily, but took no notice of him for ſome months. The coolneſs was mutual: he neither fled from me, nor attempted to come near me. At length I called him to me: it appeared that he had only waited for me to make the firſt advance; he threw off his gravity towards me, and ran up on my ſhoulder. Our reconciliation was cordial and laſting; he has never attempted to bite me ſince, and there appears no probability of another quarrel between us, though he is every year wonderfully ſavage and ferocious at the firſt coming-in of filberts and walnuts. He is frequently ſuffered to expatiate in my garden; he has never of late attempted to wander beyond it; he always climbs up a very high aſh tree, and ſoon after returns to his cage, or into the parlour.

I have frequently been ſurpriſed at the great advantage a ſquirrel derives from his extended tail, which brings his body ſo nearly to an equipoiſe with the air, as to render a leap or fall from the greateſt height perfectly ſafe to him. My ſquirrel has more than once leaped from the window of the ſecond ſtory, and alighted on ſtone ſteps, or on hard gravel, without ſuffering any inconvenience. But I ſhould be glad to have confirmation, from an eye-witneſs, of what Mr Pennant relates on the credit of Linnæus, Klein, Rzaczinſki, and Scheffer, viz. that a ſquirrel ſometimes croſſes a river on a piece of bark by way of boat; uſing his tail as a ſail.

Not leſs aſtoniſhing is the undaunted courage of theſe little brutes: they ſeem ſometimes reſolved to conquer as it were, by reflection and fortitude, their natural inſtinctive fears. I have often known a ſquirrel tremble and ſcream at the firſt ſight of a dog or cat, and yet, within a few minutes, after ſeveral abortive attempts, ſummon reſolution enough to march up and ſmell at the very noſe of his gigantic enemy. Theſe approaches he always makes by ſhort abrupt leaps, ſtamping the ground with his feet as loud as he can; his whole mien and countenance moſt ridiculouſly expreſſive of ancient Piſtol's affected valour and intrepidity.

In the breeding ſeaſon, I have obſerved much amorous coquetry between male and female tame ſquirrels, but never knew an inſtance of their breeding in confinement. Yours, &c.

P S. Being encouraged by the experience of Mr Cowper, I procured a hare about three weeks old. The little creature at firſt pined for his dam and his liberty, and refuſed food. In a few days I prevailed with him to take ſome milk from my lips, and this is ſtill his favourite method of drinking. Soon after, obſerving that he greedily lapped ſweet things, I dipped a cabbage leaf in honey, and thus tempted him to eat the firſt ſolid food he ever taſted. I beg leave to add to Mr Cowper's bill of fare, nuts, walnuts, pears, ſweet cakes of all kinds, ſea biſcuits, ſugar, and, above all, apple-pye. Every thing which is hard and criſp ſeems to be particularly reliſhed.

The iris of the hare is particularly beautiful; it has the appearance of the gills of a young muſhroom, ſeeming to conſiſt of very delicate fibres, diſpoſed like radii iſſuing from a common centre. I ſhall be glad to be informed by any perſon ſkilled in anatomy, whether this ſtructure of the iris be not of uſe to enable the eye to bear the conſtant action of the light; as it is a common opinion that this animal ſleeps, even in the day-time, with its eyes open.

I have obſerved, likewiſe, that the fur of the hare is more ſtrongly electrical than the hair of any other animal. If you apply the point of a finger to his ſide in froſty weather, the hairs are immediately ſtrongly attracted towards it from all points, and cloſely embrace the finger on every ſide. S. S.

Charac-

Character of the late Earl of Kinnoull concluded, p. 420.

With theſe diſpoſitions, it is not to be wondered that he accepted with pleaſure the office of Chancellor of the Univerſity of St Andrew's, to which, upon the death of the late Duke of Cumberland, the former Chancellor, he was unanimouſly elected in the year 1765.

Having made himſelf maſter of the hiſtory and conſtitution of that ancient ſeminary, he was enabled with knowledge and effect to interpoſe in its affairs; and to every reaſonable propoſition for its advancement he always gave the moſt decided ſupport.

The profeſſors, encouraged by his engaging manners, regarded him as their friend, as well as patron, and were accuſtomed in all their affairs of conſequence to repoſe upon his advice.

For the encouragement of genius and literature among the ſtudents, he inſtituted, at his own expence, annual premiums for thoſe who ſhould excel in the different claſſes, and various branches of ſcience. At the diſtribution of the prizes he attended in perſon.

But his attention to literary merit was not confined to honorary marks of his approbation. To genius and deſert he always gave encouragement ſuited to the ſituation in which he found them; to young men of fortune his countenance and praiſe;—to thoſe bleſſed with talents, but ſtruggling with poverty, the means of carrying forward their education. And this he did, ſometimes by procuring for them *Burſaries*, (correſponding to what in the Engliſh univerſities are called *Exhibitions*)—ſometimes by occaſional preſents of money and books, and ſometimes by annual penſions. Even when their education was completed, he deſerted not thoſe whom he had aſſiſted, or of whom he had conceived a favourable opinion—he exerted himſelf to obtain for them a comfortable ſettlement for life. For ſuch of them as had turned their views towards the church, he had opportunities of providing, by the number of eccleſiaſtical benefices in his gift.

As the Earl of Kinnoull was a friend to the clergy, and to the religious intereſts of the community, *ſo he was a liberal benefactor to the poor*. His private charities were many, ſome of them ſplendid; but over this part of his conduct he was careful to ſpread a veil; and as few of theſe good deeds as poſſible he ſuffered to be known, even by his friends.

With reſpect to the ſupply of the poor in general, he proceeded upon fixed and excellent principles. He judged it a better ſpecies of charity to *prevent*, as far as it could be done, than to *relieve* neceſſities; he gave encouragement, therefore, to every ſpecies of uſeful induſtry among the poor, and to numbers of them, employment and bread.

To common begging he was a decided enemy, and to prevent the neceſſity of it, always declared that every pariſh ought to maintain its poor in their own houſes. To aſſiſt the ſeveral pariſhes in which his eſtates lay, in accompliſhing this object, he ſent to each of them annually a ſtated ſum, correſponding to the number of its poor, and the extent of his property. He thought it unreaſonable and unjuſt, to carry his rents out of a pariſh, and leave the whole burden of ſupporting the poor upon the tenants; a practice too common in Scotland, where the poor are, in many pariſhes, left to be maintained by the contributions of their neighbours, ſometimes only leſs poor than themſelves. Were Lord Kinnoull's principles to be adopted, and his example to be followed, begging would be unknown, poors rates unneceſſary, and the poor equitably and ſufficiently provided for.

If we view this good man in the capacity of a *Landlord*, connected with a numerous body of tenants, his judgement and prudence will appear no leſs conſpicuous, than his benevolence and humanity. He proceeded upon the maxim, that to conſult the comfort and proſperity of his tenants, was the ſureſt means of promoting his own intereſt. He cauſed proper plans of agriculture to be ſuggeſted to them, by perſons in whoſe ſkill he had confidence;—gave them leaſes of a proper length and at moderate rents, and built houſes for them in a ſtyle far ſuperior to any that had been uſually given to farmers in that part of the country. He taught them to reſpect themſelves as free-born Britons, and to repoſe with unlimited confidence upon their maſter's honour and regard to their intereſt.

Under his judicious management, his eſtate ſpeedily aſſumed a new face; improvements rapidly advanced, and his tenants proſpered. Inſtead of conceal-

ing, they were happy to avow to their kind maſter, their improving circumſtances, for they knew that no undue advantage would be taken of the knowledge of them. They regarded him as their common father, ever attentive to their ſituation, anxious to redreſs their grievances, and to promote their proſperity.

A more particular account of his conduct as a landholder, might afford much pleaſing, as well as uſeful information; but beſides that this is leſs immediately the object of the ſociety, it would lead to too great prolixity. Suffice it therefore in general to add, that he left to his ſucceſſor an eſtate highly improved, and a moſt reſpectable ſet of tenants, all thriving, and many of them wealthy.

Their tears and the deep concern viſible in their countenances, while in ſilent proceſſion they followed him to the tomb, afforded to beholders a ſtriking, though melancholy proof, of the place which he had held in their hearts.

To landholders in general, but particularly to proprietors of extenſive eſtates, the Earl of Kinnoull has furniſhed, by his example, decided evidence, that to ſee with their own eyes the ſituation of their tenants, to hear in perſon their complaints, to redreſs them when well-founded, and in all things to conſult their intereſt, are the moſt infallible means of bringing real and permanent improvement to their property.

If we follow this good man into the private ſcenes of domeſtic life, his character aſſumes a ſtill more amiably engaging form.

Having no children of his own body, (his only child having died an infant) his paternal affection flowed out in conſtant ſtreams of tenderneſs to his near relations, and the numerous branches of his family. To all of them his manners were affectionate, for the ſenſibility of his heart was great.

As a friend, the late Earl of Kinnoull was warm and ſteady. Though bred a courtier, he profeſſed no affection which he did not feel, and though his language was glowing, it was ſincere. Conſtant in all his attachments, even in old age he ſpoke of his friends with an enthuſiaſm which would have done credit to the generous feelings of youth. Nothing ſave groſs miſbehaviour could alienate his regards from thoſe on whom he had beſtowed them. The ſtricteſt integrity, and moſt delicate ſenſe of honour, appeared in the whole of his intercourſe with all to whom he ſtood related in any of the connections of life.

To his ſervants he was a kind maſter, ever attentive to their comfort both in health and ſickneſs. He felt the obligation of faithful ſervices, and nobly rewarded them. He knew to whom confidence was due, and never indulged ſuſpicion. And ſuch was the general mildneſs and generoſity of his conduct to his domeſtics, that to be diſmiſſed his ſervice was ever regarded by them as the ſevereſt puniſhment.

From the variety of important or intereſting objects which conſtantly ſolicited and engaged his attention, it was impoſſible that time could hang heavy on his hands. To liſtleſſneſs and languor, the common attendants of wealth and greatneſs, he was a ſtranger. His mind, naturally active, and habituated to employment, was ever directed to ſomething requiring thought or exertion; to every hour was aſſigned its proper employment, and in conſequence of a ſtrict and perſevering arrangement, the quantity of buſineſs which he diſpatched was great. Though liberal of his money, he was a rigid economiſt of his time.

Advanced age and growing infirmities interrupted not in him the duties of the man and the Chriſtian; unavoidable evils he ſuſtained with pious reſignation, and as it pleaſed God to continue with him his intellectual powers unimpaired to the very concluſion of life, his courſe of active benevolence ſcarcely ſuffered an interruption. The laſt acts of his life were thoſe of friendſhip and charity.

From theſe imperfect ſketches may be formed an idea of the character of this truly good man. To ſum it up in a few words,—his piety was exalted, his benevolence large, his charity extenſive, his converſation chaſte and edifying, his manners exemplary. In his whole deportment were ſeen, the dignity of the Nobleman, the learning of the Scholar, and the virtue of the Chriſtian.

The approaches of death, long foreſeen and familiar to his mind, he beheld with ſerenity and fortitude; for his confidence reſted upon that foundation which he knew death itſelf could not ſhake. No words can do ſo much juſtice to his ſentiments upon this ſubject as his own. They were expreſſed to the Author of the preceding Sermon, in the courſe of a long and

and ſerious converſation upon the ſubject of it, a ſhort while before his death. As the general theme was of his recommendation, ſo he ſpecified ſome of the particular topics which he wiſhed to be introduced in it, particularly the doctrine of the atonement.

"I have always conſidered the atonement of Chriſt," ſaid he, "to be characteriſtical of the goſpel as a ſyſtem of religion. Strip it of that doctrine, and you reduce it to a ſcheme of morality, excellent indeed, and ſuch as the world never ſaw, but to man, in the preſent ſtate of his faculties, abſolutely impracticable. The atonement of Chriſt, and the truths immediately connected with that fundamental principle, provide a remedy for all the wants and weakneſſes of our nature. They who ſtrive to remove theſe precious doctrines from the word of God, do an irreparable injury to the grand and beautiful ſyſtem of religion which it contains, as well as to the comfort and hopes of man. *For my own part*, I am now an old man, and have experienced the infirmities of advanced years. Of late, in the courſe of ſevere and dangerous illneſs, I have been repeatedly brought to the gates of death. My time in this world cannot now be long. But with truth I can declare, that in the midſt of all my paſt afflictions, my heart was ſupported and comforted, by a firm reliance upon the merits and atonement of my Saviour; and now in the near proſpect of entering upon an eternal world, this is the foundation, and the only foundation of my confidence and hope."

In theſe ſentiments he ſteadily perſevered till the concluſion of the ſcene. His laſt illneſs continued but a few days, it was a waſting and decline of nature, unattended with pain. On the 27th December 1787, without a ſtruggle, or a groan, or change of countenance, he expired.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace."

True method of extracting the virtue of Hops in Brewing.

THE uſual method is to put hops, without any preparation, into the ſtrong beer or ale wort; the conſequence is, that the richer and better the wort is, the leſs it will partake of the eſſence of the hop. The rich fat wort ſheaths up the pores of the hop, and as it were embalms the leaves, ſo that the beer or ale wort can extract ſcarcely any part of the neceſſary quality of the hop; but when it is put into the ſmall-beer wort (a fluid of a more thin nature), then the pores are unſheathed, and the ſmall-beer is rendered too bitter; therefore the hops, before they are put into the ſtrong drink, ſhould be previouſly ſoaked in a pail or two of hot water.—To confirm the truth of this obſervation, take a quarter of an ounce of the beſt green tea, and inſtead of pouring on it ſimple boiling water, let the water have the ſame quantity of ſugar boiled in it that would be neceſſary to ſweeten ſo much tea when made, and you will find that the ſweetneſs of the water will prevent its extracting the grateful bitter flavour of the tea.

THOUGHTS ON HUNTING.

Written by the late King of Pruſſia.

[From Characteriſtic Anecdotes, and Miſcellaneous Authentic Papers, tending to illuſtrate the Character of the King of Pruſſia. By B. H. Latrobe.]

THE chace is one of the moſt ſenſual of pleaſures, by which the powers of the body are ſtrongly exerted, but thoſe of the mind remain unemployed. It conſiſts in a violent exertion of deſire in the purſuit, and the indulgence of a cruel pleaſure in the death of the game. It is an exerciſe which makes the limbs ſtrong, active, and pliable; but leaves the head without improvement. I am convinced, that man is more cruel and ſavage than any beaſt of prey; we exerciſe the dominion given us over theſe our fellow creatures in the moſt tyrannical manner.

If we pretend to any ſuperiority over the beaſts, it ought certainly to conſiſt in reaſon; but we commonly find, that the moſt paſſionate lovers of the chace renounce this privilege, and converſe only with their dogs, their horſes, and other irrational animals. This renders them wild and unfeeling; and it is highly probable that they cannot be very merciful to the human ſpecies. For a man who can in cold blood torture a poor innocent animal, cannot feel much compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of his own ſpecies. And beſides, can the chace be a proper employment for a thinking mind?

A ſovereign may undoubtedly be allowed this pleaſure, provided he indulges it with moderation, and for the purpoſe of relaxing his mind from the many ſerious and often diſagreeable exertions he is neceſſarily engaged in. It would be unjuſt to deny a Prince every ſpecies of recreation. But can a Monarch enjoy a greater pleaſure, than that ariſing from a wiſe and benevolent government, from the proſperity of his dominions, and from the encouragement and protection of every uſeful art and ſcience? A Monarch who finds higher pleaſures neceſſary to his happineſs is much to be pitied.

NEW BOOKS.

The Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon, Eſq; vol 4 5. and 6. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards. Cadell.

THeſe three volumes complete Mr Gibbon's original plan, and together with thoſe formerly publiſhed compoſe ſuch a monument of hiſtorical induſtry, enlightened by criticiſm and adorned with taſte, as hath ſeldom been produced by the labours of one man. Of all the modes of compoſition, the hiſtorical has been the lateſt in attaining perfection. Rome had fought, conquered, and triumphed for ſeven centuries, before a writer appeared to record the majeſtic ſeries of her victories. England, long diſtinguiſhed in every other walk of literature, produced not, previous to the middle of the laſt century, any author deſerving the praiſe of an elegant and elaborate hiſtorian. In ancient Greece and in modern Italy, as well as in every other country conſpicuous for literary fame, the illuſtrious band of hiſtorians appear laſt in the order of time, and generally cloſe the proceſſion. This uniform effect proceeds from a permanent cauſe. Imagination forms the poet, and reaſon the philoſopher; but the powers of fancy and intellect muſt be exerted to merit the title of an accompliſhed hiſtorian; and to theſe muſt be added, if ancient hiſtory be the theme, ſuch a profundity of erudition, and ſuch an unwearied application, as are ſeldom to be found united in the character of one perſon. It is not therefore remarkable that, although Grecian and Roman ſtory has ſo often employed the labour of learned pens, no hiſtory of thoſe celebrated nations, till of very late date, ſhould have appeared in any one country, which rival countries and Europe in general have been willing to adopt for their own; it is rather more remarkable that both thoſe hiſtories ſhould have been publiſhed in the Engliſh language, and both compoſed on one ſpot, in the tranquillity of rural retirement, amid a delightful ſcenery on the banks of the lake of Lauſanne *.

The whole period included in Mr Gibbon's hiſtory extends from the æra of Trajan and the Antonines, to the taking of Conſtantinople by Mahomet the Second.—The firſt of the preſent volumes commences with the fall of the Roman Empire in the Weſt, from which period to the death of Heraclius Mr Gibbon traces in a regular ſeries the Eaſtern emperors, and the various incidents peculiar to each. From the time of Heraclius to the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, including a period of 800 years, he varies the plan which he had formerly purſued; and the reaſons for this alteration, which are given at the commencement of the 5th volume, will beſt ſhow the various entertainment that may be derived from the remainder of this inſtructive and ſplendid hiſtory.

"I have now deduced from Trajan to Conſtantine, from Conſtantine to Heraclius, the regular ſeries of the Roman emperors; and faithfully expoſed the proſperous and adverſe fortunes of their reigns. Five centuries of the decline and fall of the empire have already elapſed; but a period of more than 800 years ſtill ſeparates me from the term of my labours, the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks. Should I perſevere in the ſame courſe, ſhould I obſerve the ſame meaſure, a prolix and ſlender thread would be ſpun through many a volume, nor would the patient reader find an adequate reward of inſtruction or amuſement. At every ſtep, as we ſink deeper in the decline and fall of the Eaſtern empire, the annals of each ſucceeding reign would impoſe a more ungrateful and melancholy taſk. Theſe annals muſt continue to repeat a tedious and uniform tale of weakneſs and miſery; the natural connection of cauſes and events would be broken by frequent and haſty tranſitions, and a minute accumulation of circumſtances muſt deſtroy the light and effect of thoſe general pictures which compoſe the uſe and ornament of a remote hiſtory. From the time of Heraclius, the Byzantine theatre is contracted and darkened: the line of empire, which had been defined by, ſays he, where I now write (*the pays de Vaud*) the beauty and force of this compariſon are too well underſtood. Lofty mountains covered with ſnows, ſunny hills, and fertile valleys—Such are the geography of Greece, which rendered the hail-ſtorms ſo alarming and ſo deſtructive."—*Dr Gillies's Hiſtory of Greece, vol. iv. p. 281. 2d edit.*

by

* Mr Gibbon's Hiſtory of Rome, and Dr Gillies's Hiſtory of Ancient Greece, were both written at Lauſanne. Dr Gillies in his Hiſtory turns this circumſtance to account, in explaining a paſſage of Demoſthenes, who compares Philip to a hail-ſtorm, ſo deſtructive to the vines in autumn. "In the coun-

by the laws of Juſtinian and the arms of Belisarius, recedes on all ſides from our view: the Roman name, the proper ſubject of our inquiries, is reduced to a narrow corner of Europe, to the lonely ſuburbs of Conſtantinople; and the fate of the Greek empire has been compared to that of the Rhine, which loſes itſelf in the ſands, before its waters can mingle with the ocean. The ſcale of dominion is diminiſhed to our view by the diſtance of time and place: nor is the loſs of external ſplendour compenſated by the nobler gifts of virtue and genius. In the laſt moments of her decay, Conſtantinople was doubtleſs more opulent and populous than Athens at her moſt flouriſhing æra, when a ſcanty ſum of 6000 talents or 1,200,000 l. Sterling, was poſſeſſed by 21,000 male citizens of an adult age. But each of theſe citizens was a freeman, who dared to aſſert the liberty of his thoughts, words, and actions; whoſe perſon and property were guarded by equal law; and who exerciſed his independent vote in the government of the republic. Their numbers ſeem to be multiplied by the ſtrong and various diſcriminations of character: under the ſhield of freedom, on the wings of emulation and vanity, each Athenian aſpired to the level of the national dignity: from this commanding eminence, ſome choſen ſpirits ſoared beyond the reach of a vulgar eye; and the chances of ſuperior merit in a great and populous kingdom, as they are proved by experience, would excuſe the computation of imaginary millions. The territories of Athens, Sparta, and their allies, do not exceed a moderate province of France, or England: but after the trophies of Salamis and Platæa, they expand in our fancy to the gigantic ſize of Aſia, which had been trampled under the feet of the victorious Greeks. But the ſubjects of the Byzantine empire, who aſſume and diſhonour the names both of Greeks and Romans, preſent a dead uniformity of abject vices, which are neither ſoftened by the weakneſs of humanity, nor animated by the vigour of memorable crimes. The freemen of antiquity might repeat with generous enthuſiaſm the ſentence of Homer, "that on the firſt day of his ſervitude, the captive is deprived of one half of his manly virtue." But the poet had only ſeen the effects of civil or domeſtic ſlavery, nor could he foretel that the ſecond moiety of manhood muſt be annihilated by the ſpiritual deſpotiſm, which ſhackles, not only the actions, but even the thoughts of the proſtrate votary. By this double yoke, the Greeks were oppreſſed under the ſucceſſors of Heraclius; the tyrant, a law of eternal juſtice, was degraded by the vices of his ſubjects; and on the throne, in the camp, in the ſchools, we ſearch, perhaps with fruitleſs diligence, the names and characters that may deſerve to be reſcued from oblivion. Nor are the defects of the ſubject compenſated by the ſkill and variety of the painters. Of a ſpace of 800 years, the four firſt centuries are overſpread with a cloud interrupted by ſome faint and broken rays of hiſtoric light: in the lives of the emperors, from Maurice to Alexius, Baſil the Macedonian has alone been the theme of a ſeparate work; and the abſence, or loſs, or imperfection of contemporary evidence, muſt be poorly ſupplied by the doubtful authority of more recent compilers. The four laſt centuries are exempt from the reproach of penury: and with the Comnenian family, the hiſtoric muſe of Conſtantinople again revives, but her apparel is gaudy, her motions are without elegance or grace. A ſucceſſion of prieſts, or courtiers, treads in each other's footſteps in the ſame path of ſervitude and ſuperſtition: their views are narrow, their judgement is feeble or corrupt; and we cloſe the volume of copious barrenneſs, ſtill ignorant of the cauſes of events, the characters of the actors, and the manners of the times, which they celebrate or deplore. The obſervation which has been applied to a man, may be extended to a whole people, that the energy of the ſword is communicated to the pen; and it will be found by experience, that the tone of hiſtory will riſe or fall with the ſpirit of the age.

From theſe conſiderations, I ſhould have abandoned without regret the Greek ſlaves and their ſervile hiſtorians, had I not reflected that the fate of the Byzantine monarchy is *paſſively* connected with the moſt ſplendid and important revolutions which have changed the ſtate of the world. The ſpace of the loſt provinces was immediately repleniſhed with new colonies and riſing kingdoms: the active virtues of peace and war deſerted from the vanquiſhed to the victorious nations: and it is in their origin and conqueſts, in their religion and government, that we muſt

muſt explore the cauſes and effects of the decline and fall of the Eaſtern empire. Nor will this ſcope of narrative, the riches and variety of theſe materials, be incompatible with the unity of deſign and compoſition. As, in his daily prayers, the Muſulman of Fez or Delhi ſtill turns his face towards the temple of Mecca, the hiſtorian's eye ſhall be always fixed on the city of Conſtantinople. The excurſive line may embrace the wilds of Arabia and Tartary, but the circle will be ultimately reduced to the decreaſing limit of the Roman monarchy.

On this principle I ſhall now eſtabliſh the plan of the two laſt volumes of the preſent work. The firſt chapter will contain, in a regular ſeries, the Emperors who reigned at Conſtantinople during a period of ſix hundred years, from the days of Heraclius to the Latin conqueſt: a rapid abſtract, which may be ſupported by a *general* appeal to the order and text of the original hiſtorians. In this introduction, I ſhall confine myſelf to the revolutions of the throne, the ſucceſſion of families, the perſonal characters of the Greek Princes, the mode of their life and death, the maxims and influence of their domeſtic government, and the tendency of their reign to accelerate or ſuſpend the downfal of the Eaſtern empire. Such a chronological review will ſerve to illuſtrate the various argument of the ſubſequent chapters; and each circumſtance of the eventful ſtory of the barbarians will adapt itſelf in a proper place to the Byzantine annals. The internal ſtate of the empire, and the dangerous herely of the Paulicians, which ſhook the eaſt and enlightened the weſt, will be the ſubjects of two ſeparate chapters; but theſe inquiries muſt be poſtponed till our farther progreſs ſhall have opened the view of the world in the ninth and tenth centuries of the Chriſtian æra. After this foundation of Byzantine hiſtory, the following nations will paſs before our eyes, and each will occupy the ſpace to which it may be entitled by greatneſs or merit, or the degree of connection with the Roman world and the preſent age. I. The Franks; a general appellation which includes all the Barbarians of France, Italy, and Germany, who were united by the ſword and ſceptre of Charlemagne. The perſecution of images and their votaries, ſeparated Rome and Italy from the Byzantine throne, and prepared the reſtoration of the Roman empire in the weſt. II. The Arabs or Saracens. Three ample chapters will be devoted to this curious and intereſting object. In the firſt, after a picture of the country and its inhabitants, I ſhall inveſtigate the character of Mahomet; the character, religion, and ſucceſs of the prophet. In the ſecond I ſhall lead the Arabs to the conqueſt of Syria, Egypt, and Africa, the provinces of the Roman empire; nor can I check their victorious career till they have overthrown the monarchies of Perſia and Spain. In the third I ſhall enquire how Conſtantinople and Europe were ſaved by the luxury and arts, the diviſion and decay, of the empire of the caliphs. A ſingle chapter will include, III. The Bulgarians. IV. Hungarians, and, V. Ruſſians, who aſſaulted by ſea or by land the provinces and the capital; but the laſt of theſe, ſo important in their preſent greatneſs, will excite ſome curioſity in their origin and infancy. VI. The Normans; or rather the private adventurers of that warlike people, who founded a powerful kingdom in Apulia and Sicily, ſhook the throne of Conſtantinople, diſplayed the trophies of chivalry, and almoſt realized the wonders of romance. VII. The Latins; the ſubjects of the Pope, the nations of the weſt, who enliſted under the banner of the croſs for the recovery or relief of the holy ſepulchre. The Greek Emperors were terrified and preſerved by the myriads of pilgrims who marched to Jeruſalem with Godfrey of Bouillon and the peers of Chriſtendom. The ſecond and third cruſades trod in the footſteps of the firſt; Aſia and Europe were mingled in a ſacred war of two hundred years; and the Chriſtian powers were bravely reſiſted, and finally expelled, by Saladin and the Mamalukes of Egypt. In theſe memorable cruſades, a fleet and army of French and Venetians were diverted from Syria to the Thracian Boſphorus: they aſſaulted the capital, they ſubverted the Greek monarchy: and a dynaſty of Latin Princes was ſeated near threeſcore years on the throne of Conſtantine. VIII. The Greeks themſelves, during this period of captivity and exile, muſt be conſidered as a foreign nation; the enemies, and again the ſovereigns, of Conſtantinople. Misfortune had rekindled a ſpark of national virtue; and the Imperial ſeries may be continued with ſome dignity from their reſtoration to the Turkiſh conqueſt. IX. The Moguls and Tartars.

tars. By the arms of Zingis and his deſcendants, the globe was ſhaken from China to Poland and Greece: the Sultans were overthrown: the Caliphs fell; and the Cæſars trembled on their throne. The victories of Timour ſuſpended above fifty years the final ruin of the Byzantine empire. X. I have already noticed the firſt appearance of the Turks; and the names of the fathers, of *Seljuk* and *Othman*, diſcriminate the two ſucceſſive dynaſties of the nation, which emerged in the 11th century from the Scythian wilderneſs. The former eſtabliſhed a potent and ſplendid kingdom from the banks of the Oxus to Antioch and Nice; and the firſt cruſade was provoked by the violation of Jeruſalem and the danger of Conſtantinople. From an humble origin, the *Ottomans* aroſe, the ſcourge and terror of Chriſtendom. Conſtantinople was beſieged and taken by Mahomet II. and his triumph annihilates the remnant, the image, the title, of the Roman empire in the eaſt. The ſchiſm of the Greeks will be connected with their laſt calamities, and the reſtoration of learning in the weſtern world. I ſhall return from the captivity of the new, to the ruins of ancient Rome: and the venerable name, the intereſting theme, will ſhed a ray of glory on the concluſion of my labours."

Sketch of a Plan for augmenting the Livings of the Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland by means of the vacant Stipends. With tables and illuſtrations. By Sir H Moncreiff-Wellwood, Bt, D. D. 4to. 1 s. 6 d. Creech.

IT is from a very conſiderable knowledge of the private ſituations of the miniſters of this church, ſays the author, that he "has been led to turn his thoughts to this ſubject. Upwards of forty years ago, a fund was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament for the benefit of the widows and children of clergymen and others, to which every parochial miniſter is bound by law to pay a yearly contribution. This fund has undoubtedly ſecured very important advantages to the families of clergymen. Its ſucceſs has hitherto been equal to the moſt ſanguine expectations of thoſe who ſaw its commencement; and it will always do honour to the memory of the reſpectable man who formed the deſign, and ſo happily conducted it for many years. But with all the advantages of this fund, it has unqueſtionably diminiſhed the livings of the clergy. The annual contribution, of which the average ſum is five guineas, is a permanent deduction from every ſtipend in the church. In many inſtances, it is more than a tenth of the whole. It is at leaſt equal to a fifteenth of the parochial livings in general. The deduction is made greater ſtill, by the contingencies for which the act of parliament provides; and by an intereſt of five per cent. on the ſeveral ſums due to the fund, from the day they become payable to the collector.

It is chiefly from his ſituation as general collector of this fund, that the author has been led into the knowledge of the private circumſtances of the clergy. By a very conſiderable number of them, limited as their ſituations are, the annual contribution is held ſacred, and is punctually paid. But there is no ſmall number of contributors who have not this in their power. It falls to the lot of the collector in many caſes to demand, what the neceſſities of their families will not permit them to pay; to urge the extinction of arrears for which no funds are accumulated; to ſuggeſt expedients where there are few reſources; and to be firm in diſcharging his duty to the public, without aggravating the embarraſſments of reſpectable men.

Theſe circumſtances will be allowed to have been ſufficient to prompt his inquiries into the ſtate of the livings, and to ſuggeſt to him the neceſſity of ſome general plan for the relief of his brethren. And though the following Sketch ſhould not in any degree deſerve the approbation of the public, he perſuades himſelf that at leaſt he ſhall not be thought to have gone out of his ſphere in ſoliciting its attention to the ſubject.

The miniſters of the church of Scotland have hitherto poſſeſſed a diſtinguiſhed reputation. In literature, in purity of manners, in the faithful diſcharge of paſtoral duties, they yield to no church in the world. They depend not on their livings for the reſpect which is due to their characters: and it may be ſafely admitted, that with their moderation, and their peculiar habits, a leſs annual ſum will render them independent, than would be ſufficient for men in the ſame rank of life who are engaged in ſecular profeſſions. But it is as certain on the other hand, that in a country in which the progreſs of wealth and refinement is obvious and rapid, reſpect and poverty cannot be long united; neither purity of manners nor paſtoral fidelity will ſave the

clergy

clergy from being gradually degraded from the rank they have hitherto enjoyed. The contempt with which men in the ſecular employments of life regard their limited ſituations, will be inſenſibly transferred to the duties of their office, and to the character which they bear.

The author of the following Sketch is fully perſuaded, that theſe conſiderations will weigh with virtuous and impartial men. He has not the preſumption to think, that what he now ſubmits to the public will meet with general approbation; but if it ſhall in any degree contribute to ſtimulate or aſſiſt the labours of men more capable of ſucceeding in ſuch an attempt, he ſhall think that his time has been well employed.

It is almoſt three years ſince he began to collect materials to enable him to form an opinion on the ſubject; from theſe he has now prepared the Sketch contained in the following pages.—He is ſenſible that the arrangement is far from being complete; and that if the public ſhould beſtow any attention on the ſubject, many circumſtances which he has not ſtated would require to be explained and conſidered. At preſent he has attemped no more than to ſtate the facts eſtabliſhed in the courſe of forty years; and without pretending to inſtitute calculations on doubtful ſuppoſitions, to point out concluſions, of which every man who examines the facts is a competent judge.—

In 1750, when the General Aſſembly reſolved to apply to parliament for a general augmentation of ſtipend, the oppoſition of the landed proprietors was almoſt univerſal. The officers of the Crown, and ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed gentlemen of the kingdom, united in a diſſent from the Aſſembly's reſolution. Their reaſons of diſſent were afterwards publiſhed; and one of the chief reaſons which they urged was taken from the poverty of the country, and the limited fortunes of many of the landed proprietors.

The condition of Scotland has been greatly improved in the courſe of the laſt forty years. But it muſt alſo be admitted, that the wealth which has been introduced into the country during that period, has not been confined to the landed proprietors (though they have had a ſhare in it), but has been diſtributed among various other orders of men, on whom no burden can be laid for augmenting the ſtipends of the clergy.

There is therefore reaſon to apprehend a decided oppoſition to every ſcheme which can be ſuggeſted, for a general augmentation of the parochial ſtipends from the property in land. And nothing can be more obvious, than that the weight of the gentlemen of Scotland will always prevail againſt the influence of the clergy.

Theſe conſiderations firſt led the author of this Sketch to inquire, Whether it might not be poſſible to form a ſcheme for augmenting the livings, by means of a gradual accumulation of the vacant ſtipends. He ſaw that this idea, if it ſhould be found to be practicable, would not be liable to the chief objections urged againſt the ſchemes of augmentation hitherto ſuggeſted. Though the vacant ſtipends in the hands of the ſubject patrons, are at preſent deſtined for pious uſes within the ſeveral pariſhes, no man lays claim to them as his perſonal property; and though the landed proprietors may derive ſome advantages from the preſent application of them, he perſuaded himſelf that theſe would not influence the gentlemen of Scotland, in oppoſition to any moderate and practicable deſign to improve the ſituations of the parochial miniſters. He obſerved, beſides, that a conſiderable proportion of the vacant ſtipends is in the hands of the Crown, and in the gift of the Barons of Exchequer, unappropriated to any ſpecific purpoſes. From this quarter, in which the clergy have uniformly experienced indulgence and protection, he apprehended no oppoſition but ſuch as might be ſuppoſed to ariſe from real defects in the ſcheme itſelf.

Encouraged by theſe conſiderations, he began to collect the facts, which alone could determine, whether the accumulation of vacant ſtipends, ſuppoſing them to be faithfully appropriated, would be found to be ſufficient to anſwer the end, or would afford any conſiderable addition to the livings of the clergy, within ſuch a period of time as would render it an object worthy of public encouragement.

It was neceſſary, in the firſt place, to be in poſſeſſion of an accurate ſtatement of the ſtipends of the ſeveral pariſhes, according to their preſent value. By the aſſiſtance of a friend, the author had acceſs to a liſt of pariſhes and ſtipends, which had been prepared, from particular inquiries, upwards of thirty years ago; from the record of the court of teinds, he was able to aſcertain the augmentations which have been obtained within that period; and from an extenſive correſpondence with clergymen in different parts of the kingdom, he perſuades

ſuades himſelf that he has at laſt prepared a general ſtatement of the ſtipends in Scotland, not far from being complete."

The firſt table ſhows the number of vacancies which have happened in each year from Nov. 22. 1747, to Nov. 22. 1787, and the amount of vacant ſtipends had each pariſh been vacant one year; by which it appears, that during theſe forty years the number of vacancies was 1463, yielding 119,454l. 2s. 3d. 11-12ths; to this ſum is added the amount of ſixty pariſhes, in which the admiſſion of an aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor prevented a vacancy, being 4592l. 6s. 11d. 4-12ths, making in all 124,046l. 9s. 3¾d. and if this ſum is divided by forty (the number of years), the average amount of vacant ſtipends will be 3101l. 3s. 2¾d. yearly. From this laſt ſum is deducted 236l. 1s. 3d. 7 12ths, being the annual average of the taxes of vacant ſtipends payable to the miniſters widows fund, and there remains 2865l. 18s. 11d. 2-12ths, as the free annual produce of vacant livings.

Having thus aſcertained the neat annual ſum that may be depended on, the author proceeds to conſider the moſt proper manner of applying it to the augmentation of the miniſters ſtipends. For this purpoſe he divides the miniſters of the church of Scotland by the preſent ſtate of their livings into four claſſes; the firſt, comprehending thoſe whoſe preſent ſtipends, according to their real value, are under 50l. yearly, or do not exceed that ſum; the ſecond, including thoſe whoſe preſent ſtipends are upwards of 50l. and do not exceed 70l.; the third claſs, comprehending thoſe whoſe annual ſtipends, though nominally high in proportion to many of the reſt, are in reality of leſs value to the incumbents, from the expenſive ſituations in which they are placed; and the fourth, comprehending all the other ſtipends in Scotland which are at preſent upwards of 70l. yearly, and are not included in the third claſs.

The claims of the clergy to relief may be fairly ſuppoſed to be in proportion to theſe four different claſſes of ſtipends. And if it can be ſhown, that a fund may be created from the accumulation of vacant livings, ſufficient to ſecure a permanent augmentation to all the ſtipends of the firſt claſs, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the ſcheme, and to each of the other claſſes within certain other periods in their order; it is humbly apprehended, that the general deſign cannot be thought unworthy of public encouragement.

After propoſing to veſt the vacant ſtipends in the hands of truſtees, by act of parliament, the author ſubjoins four tables, ſhowing the annual amount of the ſums ariſing from the vacant ſtipends with the accumulation of intereſt at 4½ per cent. for the ſpace of ſixty years, of which the following is an abſtract.

Stock in the hands of the truſtees at Candlemas 1801, being ten years from the ſuppoſed commencement of the ſcheme,	L. 35,206	17	11	5
Deduct the capital to be ſunk at this term for ſecuring an annual revenue of 1008l. the intereſt at 4½ per cent. being the ſum neceſſary for augmenting the ſtipends of fifty-two pariſhes, which at preſent are at 50l. and under, and raiſing them to 65l. each,	22,400	0	0	0
Stock remaining for beginning a fund for the ſecond claſs,	12,806	17	11	5
Add accumulation of ſtock and intereſt for fourteen years,	65,910	7	3	0
Stock at Candlemas 1815,	78,717	5	2	5
Deduct the capital to be ſunk at this term for ſecuring a revenue of 3289l. 10s. for augmenting the ſtipends of 250 pariſhes belonging to the ſecond claſs, at preſent between 50l. and 70l. and raiſing them to 75l. each,	73,100	0	0	0
Stock remaining for beginning a fund for the third claſs,	5,617	5	2	5
Add accumulation of ſtock and intereſt, &c. for ten years,	40,420	9	11	4
Stock at Candlemas 1825,	46,037	15	1	9
Deduct the capital to be ſunk at this term for ſecuring a revenue of 1620l. for augmenting the ſtipends of fifty-four pariſhes belonging to the third claſs, adding to each 30l. or diſtributing among them 1620l. in ſuch proportions as ſhall be thought beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of each pariſh,	36,000	0	0	0
Stock remaining for beginning a fund for the fourth claſs,	10,037	15	1	9
Add accumulation of ſtock and intereſt for twenty ſix years, viz. to Candlemas 1851,	169,032	14	8	10
Stock at Candlemas 1851,	L. 179,070	5	9	7

This ſum of 179,070l. 5s. 9d. 7-12ths, producing an annual intereſt of 8058l. 3s. 3d. 1-12th, is to be ſunk at this term for augmenting the ſtipends of 580 pariſhes belonging to the fourth claſs, and adding to each of them 13l. 17s. 10d. 4-12ths.

The above ſhows the progreſs of the ſtock during ſixty years, till the ſcheme ſhould be completed.

"In caſe the augmentations ſuppoſed in the preceding Table for the ſtipends of the 4th claſs ſhould be thought to be too limited, the author is happy to obſerve, that by extending the period propoſed for augmenting the firſt claſs of ſtipends from ten to twelve years, ſuch an additional ſum would be gained to the ſtock, as by accumulation till the ſcheme ſhould be completed, would enable the truſtees to add to each of the ſtipends of the 4th claſs, inſtead of 13l. 17s. 10d. 4-12ths, a ſum upwards of 21l. yearly. If the plan ſhould be liſtened to, this circumſtance would certainly deſerve to be conſidered; and would be intitled to the more attention, as the vacant ſtipends ariſing from the 4th claſs are ſuppoſed to contribute for ſo many years to the augmentation of the other benefices. Sixty-two years inſtead of ſixty would, in this view, be neceſſary to accompliſh the deſign.

At the ſame time, in forming the tables, the author was unwilling to ſuppoſe the addition, ſo obviouſly neceſſary to the loweſt ſtipends in the kingdom, to be poſtponed beyond ten years, for the ſake of more diſtant, and comparatively leſs neceſſary augmentations."

The Sketch concludes with ſome obſervations on the management of the fund, and for laying out the ſtock in ſuch a manner as will be moſt convenient for the miniſters to receive the annual payment of their augmentations, for which we muſt refer to the pamphlet itſelf.

Remarks on the Naval Actions of laſt War, concluded. [p. 451.]

OF the diſcipline of our navy in the laſt war, though it was materially hurt by party diſputes, yet, as far as reſpected the good order and improved regulations of individual ſhips, there was an attention to it that had never before been ſeen. Our ears have been dinned with the ancient diſcipline of the navy; but where is this ancient diſcipline to be found? or what are we to underſtand by it, to make it differ from the modern diſcipline? I underſtand by the word diſcipline, a ſtrict obedience to, and execution of, the laws and inſtructions which have been framed for the better conducting, ſailing, and fighting the fleet. Theſe laws and inſtructions remain the ſame now as formerly, with ſome additional inſtructions; the affected diſtinction therefore betwixt ancient and modern diſcipline is a term without meaning. If it is to be underſtood, that the different methods of putting it in practice have given riſe to the complaint, I am convinced, that what is called ancient diſcipline has nothing to boaſt of; for if we compare the paſt practices and methods, as they have been explained to us thirty years ago by the old ſeamen in the ſervice, with the preſent, we ſhall find, that in no one thing under the Britiſh government has there been ſo much improvement as in the art of fighting, ſailing, and navigating a Britiſh ſhip of war. The old method of enforcing diſcipline, was without method, by main ſtrength, and the frequent uſe of the rattan; without which, no officer, from the Captain down to the youngeſt midſhipman, ever went upon deck. Even twenty years ago there was much of this ſort of diſcipline (if it can be called by that name) remaining in the ſervice.

Laſt war, there is no doubt that the internal diſcipline of his Majeſty's ſhips was in general brought to as great a degree of perfection, almoſt, as it is capable of receiving; I ſay, in general. There were indeed exceptions; but in Captains bigotted to old cuſtoms, and whoſe ſhips might always be diſtinguiſhed by their aukwardneſs and inactivity, and the indifferent figure they cut in action, though commanded with bravery. This general improvement proceeded from a method adopted in every branch of an officer's and ſailor's duty, by dividing and quartering the officers with the men, and making them reſponſible for the performance of that portion of duty allotted them, without noiſe, or the brutal method of driving the ſailors like cattle, with ſticks. Whether it were to make or ſhorten ſail, to manœuvre the ſhip, to keep the men clean clothed, clean bedded and birthed, this method was practiſed. And beſides other advantages, we found ſo materially our account in the article of health, that in the Weſt Indies, where formerly our ſhips ſuffered ſeverely from diſeaſe, in the laſt war there was an inſtance

ſtance when, in twenty-two ſail of the line, there were not twenty-two men who could not come to their quarters. It was from theſe improvements in the diſcipline of the ſervice, that our ſhips were ſo much more formidable than they had ever been before. By a juſt proportion of labour falling to the lot of each man, inſtead of the management of it being entruſted to the partiality and brutality of boatſwains' mates, the men were kept in better temper; and were leſs haraſſed and fatigued in their ſpirits, as well as in their bodies. There was alſo a careful attention to the ſick and convaleſcent, that had never before been known in the ſervice. Sour crout, the eſſence of malt, and melaſſes, greatly contributed to keep the men in health: and latterly, inſtead of rancid butter and rotten cheeſe, the men were ſerved with cocoa and ſugar *.

So much has been ſaid upon the ſubject of the diſſatisfaction of our ſeamen with the King's ſervice, that I believe many of them have been perſuaded by idle clamours to become diſſatisfied, who never had any juſt reaſon to be ſo. It has been ſaid, that juſtice has not been done to them in their wages and prize-money. That they have been deceived in their expectations of prize-money, there is no doubt; and that the riches which had been promiſed to them in their Sovereign's proclamation, as a reward for their toils, their exertions, and their bravery, has been ſhared in the courts of law. But if they have experienced any difficulty in obtaining their wages, I am inclined to believe that it did not proceed from neglect, or inattention of the Admiralty, or any office or officers. The ſervice laſt war frequently required, that men ſhould be turned over from one ſhip to another. This was unavoidable; and it was a hardſhip, that the ſeamen often ſailed before the forms of office could be gone through, to enable them to receive their wages. This proceeded from the neceſſity of ſending the ſhips to ſea, and private convenience yielded to public good. Surrounded by enemies, all the ſeamen we could muſter were ſcarcely equal to the nation's defence. They no ſooner returned from an attack in one ſhip, than they were put on board another ready for ſea, and were deprived of that repoſe and recreation which they had experienced in former wars. This was indeed to be lamented, for ſuch are the fatigues of the ſea-ſervice, that it would prove abſolutely intolerable, if there were not periods of relaxation and repoſe. The Britiſh ſailor ſhould ſometimes enjoy the ſociety of his miſtreſs, and be permitted to drink his ſkin full of liquor, and there is no ſervice afterwards that he will not cheerfully undertake. But, if he is never to hope for indulgence, you may compel him to tug at the oar like a galley-ſlave; but you will deſtroy the energy of his health and ſpirits. Let it be remembered, that in all former wars ſhips were frequently docked, the ſeamen were in port for a month or ſix weeks at a time; and, having ſpent their wages or prize-money, grew impatient to return in ſearch of the enemy. In the laſt war, when it was the practice to copper ſhips, they were ſcarcely ever in port, and had not thoſe indulgences which are abſolutely neceſſary to gratify and inſpirit them. This hardſhip, it cannot be denied, was diſcouraging and tireſome to many; but in other reſpects, from their treatment, from the care taken of them, from the mode and practice of carrying on the duty, the ſeamen on board his Majeſty's ſhips had never ſo much cauſe to be ſatisfied with the ſervice.

Much has been ſaid of the mutiny which prevailed in the Channel fleet, upon ordering the ſhips to be paid off at the different ports at the end of the war, the ſeamen inſiſting, at the inſtigation of their landlords, to be paid off at the ports of Portſmouth and Plymouth, where their ſhips then were. But I cannot conceive that there is any occaſion to reflect upon this event with much ſerioufneſs. Seamen will always become their own maſters whenever they are permitted: and that they were permitted, virtually, there is no doubt; for the firſt earneſt attempt made to bring them back to their duty, ſucceeded. Seeing their Captain * determined to recover the diſcipline of his ſhip, they yielded without an effort. This proves, that

* The ſeamen in the Weſt Indies were obliged to Sir Samuel Hood for this ſalutary change in their diet; he having obtained the ſanction of the Admiralty, that they ſhould be ſerved with as much cocoa and ſugar as could be purchaſed for the price of their allowance of butter and cheeſe; and which was indeed more than ſufficient.

* Lord Hervey, Captain of the Raiſonnable.

they had no diſguſt at the ſervice, or reſentment to their officers, as has been falſely ſuppoſed. Had this been the caſe, the moſt dreadful conſequences would have enſued: but there was not an officer in any of the ſhips where the mutiny moſt prevailed that was treated with diſreſpect. Merely ſtimulated by their landlords, they endeavoured to carry their point more to gratify the wiſhes of theſe their miſchievous creditors, than to anſwer any bad purpoſe of their own hearts. But to proceed with my remarks on the improvements in his Majeſty's navy during the laſt war.

In naval evolutions, in the art of combining the force of ſhips of war, of changing poſitions, ſo as to put a fleet in the beſt ſhape for attack or defence; of ſailing a large fleet by diviſions, without danger to the ſhips of running on board each other in their various manœuvres, and by which means a line of battle might be formed with the greater facility; the laſt was the only war in which we had ever any real knowledge. Yet very good old officers have reprobated the art of manœuvring a fleet. "Damn your manœuvres!" ſay they, "give me every man his bird." But it is clear to common ſenſe in ſeamanſhip, that every man cannot have his bird, unleſs the Admiral who commands has equal ſkill with the Admiral of the enemy's fleet to which he happens to be oppoſed. Admitting that our deliberate courage gives us an advantage over the French nation in battle at ſea, and that we are better ſeamen; ſtill, if we are not ſkilful in the art of forming our fleets, thoſe qualities which nature ſeems to have given us for the defence of our iſland, will prove uſeleſs. We have failed more than once by confiding merely in our bravery, and permitting our ſhips to attack at random. This happened on the 27th of July, and in the battle off the Grenades in the Weſt Indies; and I may add, Admiral Arbuthnot's battle off the Capes of Virginia. If the latter was not at random, I am ſure it will be admitted, that if there had been as much ſkill in the management of the whole fleet, as there was bravery ſhewn in thoſe ſhips that engaged, the French ſquadron would have been captured.

The nation is indebted to the late Admiral Kempenfelt, from whoſe genius and labour the art of manœuvring a great fleet was put in practice, and brought to a degree of perfection never known before. Signals were alſo methodiſed, and were at once rendered diſtinct, comprehenſive, and intelligent.

Lord Howe and Lord Hood have been as much indebted to their ſkill in the management of the fleets they have commanded, for the glory they have acquired, as to their intrepidity. With this knowledge, they have often braved, and foiled, a ſuperior force; profiting with dexterity of every occaſion that offered to diſtreſs the enemy.

Amongſt the diſadvantages under which the naval ſervice laboured in the laſt war, one (and by no means the leaſt) was, having a number of young and inexperienced officers. In the Weſt Indies, where ſo many battles were fought, in ten ſail of the line there have not been ten lieutenants who had ſerved their time. This, however, did not happen from any preference given to high birth or intereſt; but there were not midſhipmen to be found who had ſerved out their time. This misfortune, for a real misfortune it certainly was, aroſe from a neglect in this branch of the ſervice during the peace, the moſt ill judged œconomy that ever was thought of. Inſtead of retaining in guardſhips the complement of midſhipmen, upwards of an hundred, moſt of them experienced and able ſeamen, were diſcharged at one time. Many of them obtained commiſſions in the marines; and others, diſguſted with the ſervice, quitted it for ever. The want of experienced lieutenants and midſhipmen was ſo ſeverely felt, in the laſt war, by many admirals and captains who are now in power, or have influence, that no doubt the wiſeſt methods will be adopted to encourage, and attach to the ſervice, a ſufficient number who may have knowledge enough to be entruſted with the charge of a line of battle ſhip, in their watch, after they become lieutenants. When we conſider the importance of this object, we cannot too much reprobate that meaſure, which has driven from the naval ſervice officers of this deſcription.

I humbly preſume, that not only the guardſhips ſhould bear their full complement, but whenever any young men are out of employ, they ſhould be received on board until they can find employment. The cruiſing ſhips, and thoſe which are ſtationed abroad, ſhould bear an additional number; and to thoſe who ſerve in merchant ſhips, ſuitable gratifications ſhould be held out, in order to bring them back to the ſervice when there might

might be occaſion for them. Perhaps too much encouragement could not be given to young gentlemen who are deſtined for the navy, to ſerve a part of their time in the merchant ſervice. They thereby not only become good ſeamen *, but they are ſo often expoſed to difficulty and danger, and ſo enured to hardſhip, that their hearts become ſteeled to the hazards of war.

* There is a ſort of doctrine which I truſt will never gain credit in the ſervice, and which cannot be too much reprobated, That it is poſſible to be a good officer, without being a good ſeaman. I believe it to be generally favoured by thoſe officers who came too late into the ſervice to be initiated into a ſeaman's duty. Wiſhing at once to become officers, they were perhaps placed to command, inſtead of being placed in the tops to be taught a ſailor's duty.

To ſay that it is poſſible for a man to be a *good* officer without being a ſeaman, is an aſſertion that no man who calls himſelf an officer can maintain, and which every ſeaman will call abſurd. It may with equal truth be ſaid, that an officer may at once be a good farmer; when, to his coſt, he would ſoon find, that, being ignorant in the myſtery and labour of huſbandry, he would be deceived by every perſon he employed; as that officer will moſt aſſuredly be, and with a riſque of his reputation, who has not the knowledge of a ſeaman, and who is obliged to truſt to his boatſwain, ſhould his ſhip be diſaſtered either in bad weather, or in battle. It is well known, that when there has been an exertion from the Captain's own knowledge as a ſeaman, lower maſts have been got in and rigged, topmaſts have been got up after being carried away, in a fourth part of the time that the ſame duty has been performed in, when entruſted to officers whoſe abilities, whether good or bad, the captain has not been a judge of. There is a confidence alſo that the men have in their commander, when they find he is a ſeaman; the duty is carried on with a ſteady chearfulneſs, becauſe they know that he is a competent judge of all that can be expected in the performance of their duty. How often has it happened, that a ſet of topmen have been flogged round, becauſe the topgallant-yard has not been got acroſs ſo ſoon as another ſhip's, though there has been the utmoſt alacrity ſhewn by theſe people, and perhaps from their over eagerneſs the miſtake has happened! But the captain being a lubber himſelf, and having never rigged a yard-arm, calls his zealous ſailors lubbers (who have as much pride for the ſhip he commands as he has himſelf), and flogs them at a venture for not doing what he is not a judge of, and which often does not depend upon their beſt exertions.

Humanity, or the rights of Nature, a poem; in two books. By the author of Sympathy. 4to. 5 s. Cadell.

MR PRATT, to whom the public are already indebted for ſeveral valuable poetical pieces, is well known to be the author of this poem. In his preface he obſerves: "What I ventured abroad ſome years ſince under the title of Sympathy — a poem, which, on account of the intereſts created in the heart by the ſubject itſelf, was received by the public with ſo much generous warmth — was intended to ſerve as a preliminary to what I had farther to obſerve on ſociety, or a proſpect of the human race, under the combined influences of clime and government, religions, laws, and liberties. From theſe, the tranſition to tyranny was natural and ſtrongly in connection: and from tyranny, I felt myſelf called upon by all the awakened emotions of Humanity, to conſider ſlavery; but not only that ſpecies of it which conſiſts in buying and ſelling our fellow-creatures in Africa, but every other kind, in every other place. Views, therefore, of freedom and bondage, throughout the different parts of the globe, have been taken, as well from experience, as the beſt hiſtorical evidence."

The author, in a very judicious manner, enters on the various ſubjects that are naturally included in the theme he propoſes to illuſtrate. The following apoſtrophe to Humanity is beautiful.

But, ah! firſt kneeling at Compaſſion's ſhrine,
Her opening lay, HUMANITY, be thine,
For thou, her guardian, patroneſs, and guide,
She owns with rapture, and obeys with pride!
Thee ſhe invokes, oh! ſoother of diſtreſs,
Who with our kindneſs wove our happineſs;
For as thy circling virtues round us move,
From their beſt *deeds* thy brighteſt *joys* we prove;
Oft as our neighbour ſinks in ſudden grief,
Thou wak'ſt as ſudden to afford relief;
Oft as the ſtranger's boſom heaves with ſighs,
The ſoft reſponſes in our boſoms riſe:
The cries of terror and the throes of care,
The groan of miſery, and diſtraction's glare,
Sickneſs that droops, diſeaſe that gaſps for breath,
The howl of madneſs, and the ſhrieks of death,
Deep ſounds of agony that moſt affright,
Dread views of horror that moſt blaſt the ſight,
Dire as they are, like wond'rous magnets draw,
And own, HUMANITY, thy ſacred law.
And oh! 'tis thine, when vital breath ſeems fled,
To ſeek the awful confines of the dead;
Drag the pale victim from the whelming wave,
And ſnatch the body from the floating grave;
Beneath the billow, tho' entomb'd it lies,
Thy dauntleſs zeal the roaring main defies;
Inſpir'd by him, whoſe hallow'd touch reſtor'd
The darling ſon the widow's ſoul deplor'd,

Her

Her matron boſom eas'd of dire alarms,
And gave the youth to her deſpairing arms:
'Tis thine to plunge into the bloating flood,
Claſp the ſwol'n frame, and thaw the frozen blood:
Breathe in the lips reanimating fire,
Till warm'd to Second Life, the drown'd reſpire.
Hark! as thoſe lips once more begin to move,
What ſounds aſcend of gratitude and love!
Now with the Great Redeemer's praiſe they glow,
Then bleſs the * agents of his power below;
New ſprung to life, the renovated band,
Joyful before their ſecond Saviours ſtand;
And oh, far ſweeter than the breathing ſpring,
Fairer than Paradiſe, the wreaths they bring!
The bliſsful homage reſcu'd friends impart;
Th' enraptur'd incenſe of a parent's heart,
O'er-aw'd, and wond'ring at themſelves, they ſee
And feel the power of ſoft HUMANITY!
When ſovereign Reaſon from her throne is hurl'd,
And with her all the ſubject ſenſes whirl'd,
From ſweet HUMANITY, the nurſe of grief,
Even *thy* deep woes, O Phrenzy! find relief;
For tho' the treſſes looſe and boſom bare,
And maniac glance thy hapleſs ſtate declare,
With gentle hand *ſhe* ſtill ſupports thy head,
Beguiles thy wand'ring wit, and ſmooths thy bed;
Aſſiſts thy roving fancy in its flight,
To crown thy airy ſallies with delight;
And healing balm to thy warp'd ſenſe ſhe brings,
Till from her ſoftneſs magic comfort ſprings,
And joys which reaſon with a frown denies,
Her tender pity with a ſmile ſupplies;
Ev'n in thy priſon-houſe ſhe bids thee draw
From the ruſh ſceptre, and the crown of ſtraw,
The mimic truncheon, and the love-knot true,
Full many a tranſport Reaſon never knew;
And at thy grated cell ſhe oft appears, [tears;
She culls thee flowers, and bathes them with her
The perfum'd violet and the blooming roſe,
On thy hurt mind a tranſient bliſs beſtows;
Into a thouſand ſhapes the garlands change,
As fairy fancy takes its antic range;
Then as thy brows the fragrant wreaths adorn,
The roſes ſeem to bloom without a thorn,
Yet not to *woes* confin'd; for pleaſure's ſong,
The reckleſs frolics of the village throng,
Ev'n as we paſs them by in diſtant lands,
Thou mak'ſt our own, and oft we join the bands;
The ſudden ſounds of happineſs we hail,
And ſwell the chorus echoing in the gale;
Gladly we pauſe, then blythe purſue our way,
While brighter ſunſhine ſeems to gild the day;
For from the jovial groupe as we depart,
Thy richer ſunſhine beams upon the heart:
Thus bliſs is doubled, and thus pain can warm,
From thee, HUMANITY, both boaſt a charm;
We chear, are chear'd, now grant and now receive,
And need, in turn, the comfort which we give.
Thus thy fair ſtreams ſpread plenty where they run, [begun;
Yet bleſs the fountains whence thoſe ſtreams
Like the rich Nile thy ſources ne'er are dry,
Although a thouſand channels they ſupply.
But thou from whom theſe boſom'd comforts flow,
HUMANITY! thou friend to joy and woe,
Haſt ſtill ordain'd, that grief to crimes belong,
And that keen anguiſh ſhall attend on wrong;
Pride, hate, revenge, and tyranny, and ſtrife,
As they mix poiſons in the bowl of life,
Daſh their *own* cup, and impotently try
To break, *unpuniſh'd*, nature's *ſocial tie:*
Good, is of good productive, ill, of ill,
Conſcience o'er both exerts her empire ſtill;
And this great truth ſhall every tyrant know,
The woe he gives, ſhall be repaid by woe.

Mr Pratt has touched upon the ſlave-trade in a very pathetic and maſterly manner. He thus traces its progreſs:

Wouldſt thou the map of ſlavery ſurvey,
And the dire circuit of the trade diſplay,
Dart thy aſtoniſh'd eye o'er diſtant lands,
From Senegal to Gambia's burning ſands,
Purſue the bluſhing lines to Congo's ſhore,
Then traverſe many a league, Benguela o'er,
Career immenſe! o'er which the merchant reigns,
And drags reluctant millions in his chains!
Commerce! thou ſaileſt on a ſanguine flood,
On a red ſea of Man's devoted blood;
Thy pompous robe, tho' gemm'd as India's ſtore,
Proud, tho' it flows, is dy'd in human gore,
The tears of millions bathe thy fatal cane,
And half thy treaſure ſprings from human pain,
And not an idol on thy altars ſhine
But human victims ſtain the crimſon ſhrine!
And thou, O Int'reſt, dark inſidious power,
Whoſe ſanction'd arts waſte nations in an hour;
Whoſe mining frauds, more fatal ſtill, deſtroy
Hope's tender bloſſom, and the fruits of joy;
Thou, to whom all the coward flights belong,
Thy heart too cruel for a generous wrong,
For fierce revenge, that fever of the ſoul,
Hate that defies, and love that ſpurns controul,
Or mad'ning jealouſy when reaſon bends,
Or zeal, extravagant to liberal ends,
Thou, who, for noble faults like theſe, too cold,
Whoſe vices ne'er aſpire, but ſtoop to gold,
That grov'ling paſſion of the ſordid breaſt,
Like Aaron's ſerpent ſwallowing up the reſt;
Theft, rapine, plunder, fraud, and murder, ſtand,
Fell miniſters! to wait thy dire command.
Yes thou, the founder of this impious trade,
Mad'ſt *him* a ſlave, that nature never made,
Tore the poor Indian from his native ſoil,
And chain'd him down to never-ending toil.
Ah! luſcious miſchief, ſlave-creating Cane,
Of ev'ry ſoft HUMANITY the bane:
Thy venom'd ſweet, whoſe foul-polluting art,
Like ſome maſk'd poiſon, eats into the heart,
Sweet tho' thou art, an aſpic ſting is thine,
And into ſhambles, *Chriſtians* turn thy ſhrine:
Thou, like vile *Gold*, from the embowel'd earth,
By avarice dragg'd reluctantly to birth,
To taſte thy charm are groaning nations bound,
And half mankind in kindred blood are drown'd;
Say,

* *Promoters of that glorious inſtitution the Humane Society.* [vol. 49. p. 152.]

Say, Muſe, from whence th' unnatural mart began,
The ſordid merchandiſe, and ſale of man?
From Egypt firſt the Ethiop traffic came,
But dawn'd ſo mild, that ſlavery was not ſhame;
While nature yet preſerv'd ſome generous right,
The yoke was eaſy and the burthen light;
And here the *patriarch law* each wrong reſtrain'd,
And "eye for eye, and tooth for tooth" ordain'd.
Soon o'er th' Ægean waves the trade was brought,
Travell'd to Greece, till Rome the infection caught;
Yet temperate ſtill, no tyranny aroſe,
Till baneful Luxury marſhall'd all her woes;
Conquerors, their captives, with a ſmile receiv'd,
And whom the brave embrac'd they ne'er deceiv'd;
The battle o'er, they bade contention ceaſe,
And foes in war were humble friends in peace,
The pledge was ſolemn, and the vow ſincere,
The union ſacred, and the compact dear.
But oh! fair Athens, when the commerce drew
To thy lov'd ſhore, the bonds yet gentler grew,
The ſlave could boaſt a guardian in thy laws,
And ſummon juſtice to ſupport his cauſe,
Ev'n to thy holy altars might repair,
Aſſert his claims and find them honour'd there:
In roſy fetters were thy priſ'ners bound,
And in captivity with freedom crown'd;
Wiſdom in peace, or valour in the war,
The faithful counſel or the glorious ſcar,
Attachment prov'd, and ſervitude ſuſtain'd
With manly zeal, their liberty regain'd;
With his own hand the maſter looſ'd the yoke,
But the ſlave ſcarce perceiv'd the bonds were broke,
So ſoft the texture, he ne'er felt their weight,
Nor chang'd his maſter tho' he chang'd his ſtate:
Captive no more, he ſtill purſu'd his toil,
And grateful vow'd allegiance to the ſoil.
Yes, claſſic Athens, nurſe of generous arts,
Thine was the throb HUMANITY imparts;
To freemen roſe thy ſlaves, and then aſpir'd,
To all thy ſons, to all thy ſtate requir'd;
Ev'n to Athenian loyalty they grew,
Till ſcarce thy citizens a difference knew;
While ſhameleſs Sparta butcher'd half her ſlaves,
Convulſive ſhook, and dug untimely graves.
Deſpis'd, abhorr'd, and dreaded was their ſway,
To all a tyrant's guilt and fears a prey:
Thou too, loſt Rome, how galling was thy chain
In thoſe dire times, when mercy ſu'd in vain;
When cut to atoms was the debtor's heart,
That each hard creditor might claim his part!
And oh! degraded Greece, how fall'n thy ſtate,
Once like thy ſplendid rival wiſe and great;
Nor leſs her rival in thy vices found,
Both ſoaring now, now ſinking to the ground;
How dimm'd thy orb, when *Sages* could ordain,
The ſanguine whip, and vindicate the chain:
When thy grave Plutarch, wiſe, diſcreet, and
Stern in philoſophy, could ſtab his ſlave; [brave,
And thy Demoſthenes, in thunders urge,
The ſovereign virtues of the mangling ſcourge:
O blind! to think where ſmiles and kindneſs fail
To touch the ſoul, that frowns and ſtripes prevail!

Hail, tender Adrian, firſt on Rome's record,
Who drew diſtinct the line 'twixt ſlave and lord;
Who with ſweet mercy temper'd awful power,
While pity's angel hail'd th' auſpicious hour!
Thou Chriſtian emp'ror, in whoſe generous breaſt
The light of pure devotion ſhone impreſs'd,
That ſacred light deſcending from above,
An emanation of cœleſtial love;
With ſpeed of light'ning ſpread the lambent ray,
Till realms of darkneſs kindled into day;
From God himſelf the ſpark ethereal came,
And man ador'd the ſoul-illuming flame!
Thou too, juſt Conſtantine, with gentle ſway,
Bade all be free, and all that God obey;
The fire from Heav'n a general luſtre ſhed,
And the foul miſts of ſuperſtition fled;
Fair Truth was crown'd, diſſimulation fail'd,
Sunk was the croſier, and the croſs prevail'd.
But ah! once more to ſtain the bloody ſhrine
And ſell mankind, O Portugal, was thine;
To thee ill-fated Afric owes her pain, [chain;
The ſcourge freſh pointed, and the new-forg'd
Thine the baſe arts the ſons of gold applaud,
The ſmile deceptive, and the ſnare of fraud,
Th' extended hand that chaſes fear away,
Th' embrace that wins affection to betray,
The league of peace in policy deviſ'd,
The compact broken and the oath deſpis'd,
To lure the heart all ſmooth ſeductions try'd,
And, the heart gain'd, diſguiſe is thrown aſide:
The plot avow'd, the promiſe boldly broke
By the harſh driver and the galling yoke.
Accurs'd Gonzales taught thee firſt the art,
To fix this ſtigma on his country's heart;
The dire example ſpread with barbarous rage,
Thriſt was the vice, and ſpar'd nor ſex nor age,
At length the traffic into *ſyſtem* came,
Th' infection flew, till Britain caught the flame;
Deteſted Hawkins arm'd his pirate hoſt,
And wolf-like prowl'd on Guinea's fated coaſt;
Force, brib'ry, ſtratagem, were all employ'd,
O ſhame! till twice ten millions were deſtroy'd.
The work of Chriſtians this, whoſe lawleſs rage
Taught milder ſavages foul wars to wage;
Chriſtians taught ſavages new modes of ſtrife,
And burſt aſunder all the ties of life;
Chriſtians taught ſavages to worſhip gold,
Till, for their idol, ſons and ſires were ſold:
Till ſleeping tribes at midnight's hour were caught,
And, ſeiz'd as prey, to *public market* brought;
Till from the breaſt the babe was ſtol'n away,
And children kidnapp'd in the face of day.
Next tawny Spain the ſhameful trade purſu'd,
Theft grew familiar, tyranny enſu'd;
The tawny ſlave on his oppreſſor pour'd,
And mad with ſmart his haughty lord devour'd:
Inſidious Spain! ſtill vanity thy guide,
Thou mixture loath'd of penury and pride,
Slothful in dignity, ſupine in ſtate,
Active alone in cruelty and hate:
Commerce, like this, might well command thy zeal,
O! patron of the agonizing wheel! [ſound,
From where wild Biſcay throws its foam around,
And aids the deaf'ning tempeſt's frantic

Ev'n

Ev'n to the ſteeps where Pyrenees aſcend,
And like a rocky chain their links extend,
The nations ſhudder'd as it ſprang to birth,
And throes unwonted ſhook the lab'ring earth!
Thou, Torquemada, thy aſſiſtance gave,
To fix this engine which the thoughts enſlave;
Sedately ſavage, thou couldſt calm behold,
Men ſcatter'd piece-meal, tho' thy rage was cold:
Quaff'd the warm blood, enforc'd the torturing power,
And view'd with horrid joy the flames devour.
School'd in thy clime's demoniac arts, could bear
To ſee the cord inflict, the pincers tear;
Array'd thy victims in the rich attire,
And danc'd, like Satan, round thy feaſt of fire.
Ah! well might Slavery thrive in ſuch a hand,
For all are ſlaves in a deſpotic land;
Precarious life is paſs'd in trembling awe,
And the proud tyrant owns the breath they draw.
Power, like a miſer, ſpreads the greedy hand,
Still ſtepping onward, never at a ſtand;
A ſubtle miner working ſtill his way,
In av'rice of accumulating ſway; [kings,
Tools would be ſtateſmen, ſtateſmen would be
And *they* would mount upon the angels wings;
Power firſt advances with a modeſt air,
But, born a tyrant, quickly learns to dare;
By due degrees he throws each barrier down,
Thinks *ſtrength* is *right*, and calls the world his own;
At length grown abſolute, aſſumes the god,
And proves at once a peſtilence and rod,
Till, grown incautious, ſome raſh point he tries,
And in the ruin of his project lies.
Behold where fated Florida extends, [bends,
His blood-track'd courſe the fell Velaſquez
Launches his guilty bark upon the waves,
To kidnap free-born men and make them ſlaves!
See, as he gains the chain-devoted land,
The ſable natives hurry to the ſtrand,
His ſailing caſtle on the waves they view,
And gaz'd with wonder as it near them drew;
But on the deck when *human* forms appear'd,
And peaceful ſignal ſmil'd, no more they fear'd;
'Twas Man they truſted, Man who ſpoke them fair,
Cajol'd their faith, and lur'd them to the ſnare!
And now as gueſts they land, as gueſts are led
Thro' balmy groves to every Indian ſhed;
The Spaniards there their glitt'ring ſtores unfold,
The ſhining mirrour and the toy of gold;
Each gaudy bauble cheats the Indian's eyes,
And tricks his paſſions into fond ſurpriſe,
Teaches new luxuries and wants unknown,
Till Europe's vice and folly are his own.
The uſeleſs ornaments his ſenſes fire,
And each freſh gewgaw kindles freſh deſire;
Fair in the glaſs another ſelf he ſees,
Till harmleſs wonder ſwells to vanities;
From lures like theſe the baneful paſſions grow,
And what began in pleaſure ends in woe:
Frauds heap'd on frauds to purchaſe theſe were taught,
And every trinket was with blood-ſhed bought.

But ſoon as gueſts, in turn, the Indian bands
Condemn'd, alas! to quit their native lands,
No fraud ſuſpecting, mount the treacherous ſhip,
Where, as in ambuſh, lie the chains and whip;
Like neſted ſnakes, whoſe poiſons are enroll'd
Midſt wreaths of flowers, in many a ſhining fold;
The faithleſs Spaniard leaves the plunder'd ſhore,
His fraud ſucceeds, and freedom is no more.
Then o'er th' affrighted waves is heard the yell
Of mingled thouſands in their wat'ry hell,
Shut from the light, unknowing yet their doom,
The veſſel proves a poiſon and a tomb:
In the dark caverns of the bark they lie,
Live to freſh horrors, or in bondage die;
While the baſe tyrant, glorying in his ſnare,
Mocks at the loud rebuke and dumb deſpair.
Soon as the veſſel bore the tribes away,
What horrors ſeiz'd upon the trembling prey!
Ah! hear the ſhrieks of kindred left behind,
Roll on the wave and gather in the wind!
Matrons with orphans, ſons with ſires appear,
But vain affection's ſhriek and nature's tear:
The Spaniſh pirate ploughs the wat'ry plains,
And plants his cannon at the thin remains:
The flaming balls the wailing natives reach,
And added ſlaughter ſtains the crimſon beach;
All, all is loſt; but with a generous pride,
E'en ſlaves ſpurn life, when freedom is deny'd;
"Free, ſtill be free, loud echoes to the ſky,
Dare not to live in bondage, dare to die!"

In this writer the hapleſs Africans have found an able and zealous advocate. The following lines are truly pathetic.

Yet, who the negroes ſufferings can relate,
Or mark the varied horrors of their fate;
Where, bluſhing truth! ſhall we their griefs begin,
Or how commence the catalogue of ſin?
Demons of torture! ye who mock at woe,
And ſmile to ſee the crimſon blood-track flow,
In horrid triumph riſe from central hell,
Th' inventive pangs of Chriſtian growth to tell:
Oh! aid the ſhuddering muſe to paint the grief,
Which calls on death for pity and relief;
Oh! powers of mercy, looſe that maſſy yoke,
Oh! hold that arm, for murder's in the ſtroke!
Behold that axe the quivering limb aſſails,
Behold that body weltering in its wails!
Ah! hear that bludgeon fall, that laſh reſound,
Ah! ſee thoſe wretches writhing on the ground!
See yonder mangled maſs of atoms lie,
Behold that Chriſtian's hands the flames apply,
At the bare feet is laid the ſulphurous train,
Climbs to the heart and burns into the brain.
Survey the triple horrors of their ſtate,
Doom'd in each change to be the ſport of fate;
Torn from their native land at firſt they come,
And then are thrown into the ſailing tomb,
In wat'ry dens like coupled beaſts they lie,
And beg the mournful privilege to die:
Than man, more kind, but death oft brings relief
Releaſes one, while one ſurvives to grief;
The living wretch his dead aſſociate ſees,
The body claſps and drinks the putrid breeze.

Chains

Chain'd to the noxious corpſe till rudely thrown
In the vex'd ſea, then left a ſlave alone.
Ah! wretch forlorn! thy lot the moſt ſevere,
Aſſaſſination would be mercy here!
Methinks I hear thee cry, "Ah! give me death,
Give the laſt blow and ſtop this hated breath,
To arm this hand were holy innocence,
I call on ſuicide as ſelf defence,
Oh! for a ſword to waft me to the ſhore,
Where never Chriſtian White may torture more;
Curſe, curſe me not with being, inſtant throw
This loathſome body to the waves below!"
His prayer deny'd, condemn'd 'midſt ſlaves to groan,
The cruel merchant marks him for his own,
The ſcar by Chriſtian cruelty impreſt
Smoaks on his arm, or blackens on his breaſt,
The wattled oziers form his rugged bed,
And daily anguiſh earns his daily bread;
Short food, and ſhorter reſt, and endleſs toil,
Above the ſcourge, below the burning ſoil.

With the following lines we ſhall conclude our extracts.

In cold barbarian apathy behold
Sits the ſlave-agent bending o'er his gold;
That baſe contractor for the chain and rod,
Who buys and ſells the image of his God.
Callous to ev'ry touch that nature lends,
The bond that ties him to his kind he rends;
Robber at once and butcher of his ſlaves,
Nor grief, nor ſickneſs, age, nor ſex he ſaves;
But plung'd in traffic, coldly can debate,
The parent's deſtiny, the infant's fate;
The teeming mother of her hope deſpoil,
And poiſe the gains of child-birth or of toil.
The ſighs and groans which ſpring from both he ſpurns,
For, life or death, 'tis gold the balance turns.

LONDON.

Poetry.

Beaver-hunting; a modern fable. 4to. 6d. *Strahan* —— This poem is of the ſatirical kind, and breathes a little of the ſpirit of Dryden. The following lines will ſcarcely be diſpleaſing to our readers.

"Immortal Æſop! whoſe ſagacious pen
Inſtructed brutes to ſpeak and act like men,
Permit one tale, by thee rehears'd of old,
In modern circumſtance to be retold:
"The Hunted BEAVER!"—Gorging in the eaſt
An hungry hound deſcried th' amphibious beaſt:
The hound of northern breed, alert and true,
Smelt the rich Caſtor, and its value knew:
His ſearching noſe detects the tainted track;
He opens—and is follow'd by the pack.
The conſcious chace his ſtrong attraction knows:
He lops the bag, and down the treaſure throws.
The northern hound ſecrets his tempting prey,
And ſilly leads the clam'rous pack away.—
Homeward they trudge; and ceas'd their noiſy ſtrain,
The hunted BEAVER ſafely treads the plain.
A needy cur this artful trick remark'd;
(The moſt vociferous cur that ever bark'd!)
Much fam'd for howling loud and howling long,
Alarming ſtill the pack, yet ever wrong:
The pack at laſt his hackney'd voice deſpiſe,
Nor heed th' eternal babbler when he cries.
Vext, he determines by one more endeavour,
To rouſe their zeal, and calls—"to hunt the BEAVER!"
A fav'rite ſport he knew—for which he panted,
Hopeful the chace would drop the gift he wanted.
Where? where? the pack rejoin—we cannot ſpy one
See yonder in the eaſt.—"Why, that's a Lion!"
No, when the tainted zephyr this way blows,
The Caſtor-ſcent will ſtrike your conſcious noſe.
He gives th' alarm, and briſtling up his fur,
Howls, and is follow'd by a mungrel cur,
Half Greyhound, half he was of Spaniel kind,
This all before, and that complete behind;
Who roaming once to fill his hungry maw,
Bark'd; and the Lion ſtruck him with his paw;—
No BEAVER, well he knew! but ſmarting ſtill,
He urg'd the pack to hunt him and to kill.
The howl becomes infectious through the place,
Staunch hounds accede, and puppies join the chace."

One of theſe hounds, at length diſcovering his miſtake, exclaims—

"This is no BEAVER which the pack purſue.
Let us deſiſt the caſe is now too clear;
Truſt me, my friends, you'll find no Caſtor here.
No Caſtor—'tis unſofferably ſtrange!
Then let the pack purſue him for revenge!
HOWLER replies—Long ſince I warn'd this creature,
(BEAVER or not, whatever be his nature)
In ſounds ſo loud, and epithets ſo foul,
The diſtant ſky re-echoed with my howl;
Him, him it was my purpoſe to purſue;
I need not ſay for what—for well he knew.
His time was ample, rich and rank his paſture:
He might have fill'd a thouſand bags with Caſtor
To blunt our rage.—Then be the chace more hot;
Tear, mangle, worry him who brought it not.

This is a common cauſe that needs no ſpur,
The cauſe of every C—ſtor-loving cur!"

This compariſon of the ſituation of a certain honourable gentleman with that of the *Hunted Beaver*, will by many be thought particularly happy; while others who are perſuaded of the *good and virtuous* motives which have prompted his purſuers to *preſs him hard*, will be offended at the inſinuation here meant to be conveyed. M.

Peter's penſion, a ſolemn epiſtle to a ſublime perſonage with an engraving, &c. By Peter Pindar, Eſq; 4o 3s. *Kearſley*.

—— The report of the author's having accepted a penſion, although there was *nothing in it*, has furniſhed him with a freſh ſubject for a poem. With this prolific genius, a hint is ſufficient, and he never lets the iron cool upon the anvil. It ſhould ſeem as though Squire Peter thought his M——y had not been *done enough* before, and therefore he now gives him another *dreſſing*, nor do we ſee any appearance of an end to this *cookery royal*; yet ſurely the public will at length be cloyed with to ſtale a diſh, roaſted, broiled, ſtewed, baſted, and ſerved up again and again—aye, and *again* and *again!* But is there nothing elſe about the court, nothing in the city, the ſenate, the church, or the ſtate, that will furniſh a proper ſucceſſion of ſubjects, and give more variety to the compoſitions of this eccentric ſon of ſarcaſm? "*Variety!*" our ſatiriſt will, perhaps, exclaim, "is there any want of variety in my productions? is there a dearth of it even in this *Solemn Epiſtle?* have I not, in the ſingle publication, b fide the *penſion buſineſs*, given you a number of gentle *ſonnets*, to prove that *I have not a hard heart?* and have I not entertained you with the ſtories of Farmer George's worried ſheep, and Alderman Skinner; of the K—g's hunting with Parſon Young; of the dead dog and the orthodox divine? and all to make you as merry in reading as I was in writing them—then why the p—this complaint of the want of variety?" Cry your mercy, maſter Peter, your plea muſt be allowed: you have, it is confeſſed, given, in this individual poem, various ſpecimens of your poetic talents in different kinds of compoſition, and ſome of them perfectly humorleſs; we are likewiſe farther obliged to you for the humorous etching of a *Great Perſonage offering a penſion to P. P.* who turns from the gracious propoſal, with a countenance of ſuch comical indignation*, as cannot fail of adding another laugh to the number of thoſe which the peruſal of the verſes will certainly excite, if the reader has any ſenſibility in his compoſition. After all, however, with reſpect to the matter of *penſion*, Peter Pindar, Eſquire, leaves us to queſtion the conſtancy of his refuſal; witneſs the following couplet:

'I will not ſwear, *point blank*, I ſhall not *alter*—
A ſaint—my nameſake—e'en was known to faulter!'

But here ariſeth a dilemma! If our poet *ſhould* alter, he will be a poet no longer, for ſo he has declared in his 'Epiſtle to Brother Tom:'

'I cannot do without crown'd heads.——
Bards muſt have ſubjects that their genius ſuit,
And if I've not crown'd heads, I muſt be mute.' M

Peter tells in his own way, and his tales are his chefs-d'œuvres, of certain ſheep belonging to Somebody, which, being killed by the dogs, were expoſed to ſale in Fleet-market. He introduces the death of thoſe innocent ſheep as follows: Mr Robinſon, the royal hind at Kew, comes to his maſter with the news:

" O pleaſe your Majeſty," he blubbering cried——
And then ſtopp'd ſhort——
" What? what? what? what?" the ſtaring King replied——
" Speak, Robinſon, ſpeak, ſpeak, what, what's the hurt?"
" O Sire," ſaid Robinſon again——
" Speak"—ſaid the King—" put—put me out of pain—
Don't don't in this ſuſpenſe a body keep"—
" O Sire!" cried Robinſon, " the ſheep! the ſheep!"
" What of the ſheep"—replied the King, " pray, pray—
Dead! Robinſon, dead, dead, or run away?"
" Dead!" anſwer'd Robinſon: " dead! dead! dead! dead!"
Then, like a drooping lily, hung his head!
" How, how?" the Monarch aſk'd, with viſage ſad——
" By dog," ſaid Robinſon, " and likely mad!"
" No, no they can't be mad, they can't be mad——
No, no, things ar'n't ſo bad, things ar'n't ſo bad"
Rejoin'd the King.
" Off with them quick to market—quick, depart;——
In with them, in, in with them in a cart—
Sell, ſell them for as much as they will bring"——
Now to Fleet-market driving like the wind,
Amidſt his murder'd mutton, rode the HIND
All in the royal cart ſo great,
To try to ſell the royal meat.

Alderman

* *His averted, angry look, ſeems to indicate a refuſal, couched in the language of his nameſake to Simon Magus, Acts viii. 24.*

Alderman Skinner is then introduced.

Who with a hammer and a conſcience clear,
Gets glory and ten thouſand pounds a-year,

to prevent the ſale; but, on diſcovering to whom the carcaſes belong, he withdraws his oppoſition, and the mutton is ſold,

——without the fleece——
And brought King George juſt half-a-crown a piece.

Peter, to ſhew his talent lies not entirely in the ſcurrilous, preſents his readers with two or three very pretty little ſonnets. We ſhall give one, viz.

Ah! tell me no more, my dear girl, with a ſigh,
That a coldneſs will creep o'er my heart;
That a ſullen indiff'rence will dwell on my eye,
When thy beauty begins to depart.
Shall thy graces, O Cynthia, that gladden my day,
And brighten the gloom of the night,
Till life be extinguiſh'd, from memory ſtray,
Which it ought to review with delight?
Upbraiding, ſhall GRATITUDE ſay with a tear,
"That no longer I think of thoſe charms
Which gave to my boſom ſuch rapture ſincere,
And faded at length in my arms?"
Why yes! it may happen, thou damſel divine:——
To be honeſt—I freely declare,
That e'en *now* to thy *converſe* ſo much I incline,
I've *already forget* thou art *fair*. *Europ.*

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ODE to POVERTY.

POVERTY, on high enthron'd,
Pendent o'er the paſſing day,
With ſad wreaths of cypreſs crown'd,
Wrapt in robes of grim decay:

Mark! how wan, how fall'n thy face!
Meagre form, and downcaſt eye!
Who can thy dominion trace
O'er the Vale of Poverty?

Mark! around thee weeping mourn
Mute a train at thy command;
Each in ſilent ſadneſs worn,
Loſt in ſtraits, or ſunk in ſand:

Each their murmurs never knew,
Pining Grief and waning Hope,
Abject Sympathy renew,
Courting Fortune as they droop.

There ſits Sorrow, ſlowly ſad;
There the Siſter Fates appear;
Wild Deſpair, and Fury mad;
There Misfortune in the rear.

Here in torture Sickneſs ſtrays,
Varies not nor doom'd to die;
Here Care all her hopes delays;
Here moody Melancholy.

All, "how oppoſite is Fate!"
In diſtafteful ſighs lament;
All in expectation wait,
Meet no change, but to relent.

Look not here, thou conſtant fiend,
Frown no more on my repoſe;
Ne'er to me thy power extend,
Ne'er on me thy ſtings impoſe.

Far away Content recline,
Diſtant far from my domain;
Give me not worth only thine,
Teach me never to complain.

When from thee I'm launch'd away,
Follow not, nor call me back;
Ne'er to dread thee while I ſtay,
Nor, when gone, my joys attack.

June 5 CLIO.

Written on the near proſpect of a Place, after many years abſence.

DOWN, buſy memory, down—
Others with pleaſure in their looks
See the freſh meads and ſilver brooks,
And hail the happy town.
Me with a cruel ſtrength
You force, O tyrant, thro' the length
Of many a ſcene, and many an image dear;
You from my boſom's depth demand the ſigh,
Demand the tribute of the gliding tear,
And hold the landſcape to an aching eye.

Ah! rather, where no ſorrows weep,
With thee, Oblivion, let me ſleep,
In faſt enchantment bound;
Where, thro' th' impenetrable night,
No gleam can reach the trembling ſight,
The ear no accent wound;
Where through the pathleſs wild no track remains,
But thy own Lethe creeps, and ſullen ſilence reigns

Yet tho' remembrance ſcorns to bliſs,
And leaves me, O Forgetfulneſs,
To court thy leaden ſway;
A gentler, a diviner maid,
Prepar'd to lend her lenient aid,
Recals me to the realms of day.
For ſhe—the friend of penſive minds—
The friend of every Muſe;
The nymph that ſcatters ſorrows to the winds,
That dips her mantle in the rainbow's hues;
That borrows for her creſt Aurora's ſtar;
She (while the gayeſt zephyrs waft her car),
She comes—fair FANCY comes—diffus'd around,
The violets ſweetly breath, and ſweet is muſic's ſound.

And now the rapid tide is felt
Of ſpirits that recal
The play that erſt with childhood dwelt,
In bower or in hall:

The ſport that wak'd with youth, the grove,
Or frolick'd on the green,
When, whilom, all the warmth was love,
And all the feeling keen:

The glee when ſprightly Friendſhip's glow
Gave reliſh to the bowl;
And mirth, in high convivial flow,
Was banquet to the ſoul.

The proſpect now its charms regains;
For midſt the flaſh of joy,
In ſpite a moment of his pains,
The Greybeard is the Boy.

To an UNFORTUNATE BEAUTY.

By PETER PINDAR.

SAY, lovely maid with down-caſt eye,
And cheek with ſilent ſorrow pale,
What gives thy heart the lengthen'd ſigh,
That heaving tells the mournful tale?

Thy tears which thus each other chaſe,
Beſpeak a breaſt o'erwhelm'd with woe;
Thy ſighs, a ſtorm that wrecks my peace,
Which ſouls like thine ſhould never know.

Oh! tell me, doth ſome favour'd youth
Too often bleſt thy beauties ſight?
And leave thoſe thrones of love and truth,
That lip, and boſom of delight?

What though to other nymphs he flies,
And feigns the fond impaſſion'd tear;
Breathes all the eloquence of ſighs,
That treach'rous won thy artleſs ear!

Let not thoſe nymphs thy anguiſh move
For whom his heart may ſeem to pine—
That heart ſhall ne'er be bleſt by love,
Whoſe guilt can force a pang from *thine*.

Hi-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY, &c.

Vienna, Oct. 4. The laſt accounts received here from the Imperial army mention, that in their march from Illova, in the evening of Sept. 21. two columns croſſing each other in the dark, and a falſe alarm of the approach of the enemy, gave riſe to great confuſion, in which ſome corps of Auſtrian infantry fired at each other, and the bat-men and ſervants were ſtruck with ſuch a panic, that throwing off the loads from their horſes, and out of the carriages, they fled precipitately, ſo that many officers loſt their baggage, and ſome regiments a part of their field equipage. The Turks haraſſed the rear guard, but were vigorouſly repulſed in the attacks they made upon it, and obliged to abandon three of their ſtandards. A ſmart ſkirmiſh, however took place near Caranſebes, in which the Auſtrians had 150 men killed and wounded; and ſome houſes in that town were burnt by the Turks. The Emperor continued his march on the 23d to Sezakul, and on the 24th to Lugoſch, where he remained on the 28th, the heavy baggage being ſent on to Temeſwaer, without meeting any further interruption from the enemy.

On the day preceding the arrival of the army at Caranſebes, a conſiderable number of lawleſs Wallachians, inhabiting the neighbourhood of Lugoſch, ran into the town, ſpreading a falſe alarm that the enemy were cloſe at their heels. This had the effect they wiſhed for. The army baggage (then at Lugoſch) was immediately ſent off to Temeſwaer, when the Wallachians proceeded to pillage whatever they found unguarded, and even many of the houſes. A military force however ſoon put an end to theſe enormities, and ſeveral of the plunderers were taken, and immediately broken on the wheel.

From Croatia we learn, that Marſhal Laudohn, having repulſed the Baſha of Travenick, in his attack on the Auſtrians before Novi, and afterwards made a practicable breach in the walls of that fortreſs, attempted, on Sept. 21. to take it by aſſault, but met with ſo very brave a reſiſtance, that he was compelled to abandon his enterpriſe, and to confine his operations to a regular ſiege. The loſs of the Auſtrians in this aſſault amounted to 71 men killed, and 213 wounded.

The garriſon of Chotzim, conſiſting of about 3000 men, marched out on Sept. 29. with the honours of war, purſuant to the capitulation. *Lond. Gaz.*

Letters from Germany confirm the diſgraceful retreat of the Emperor from Illova, and that the Turks follow cloſe at his heels, and are likely to drive him out of the Bannat. It is certain that the diſtreſs of his Imperial Majeſty muſt be great, for he has ordered all the troops that can be ſpared from Bohemia, Moravia, and Auſtria, to join him with the utmoſt expedition in the Bannat. He was ſo much alarmed, when he diſcovered the Turks were going to break into Tranſylvania as well as the Bannat, that he immediately gave orders for the removal of all the records, the courts of juſtice, &c. from Hermanſtadt.

Accounts from the Black Sea mention, that the Captain Pacha, ſo far from being rendered incapable of acting offenſively for the remainder of the campaign, has had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with a ſmall ſquadron of Ruſſian ſhips, which he has not only diſabled, but compelled to retire into the harbour of Sebaſtapool, where he keeps them blocked up.

Berlin, Oct. 4. Advices were received here this day of Prince Potemkin having been repulſed, with conſiderable loſs, in an attempt to ſtorm the firſt battery of the outworks of Oczakow on Sept. 1. and that the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Generals Spleny and Elmpt have likewiſe been repulſed in the neighbourhood of Jaſſy. *Lond. Gaz.*

RUSSIA.

A very ſtriking inſtance of deſperate reſolution was given by an officer, before the action between the Prince of Naſſau and the Ottoman High Admiral near the fort of Kinburn. Captain Von der Oſten Sacken, a gentleman of a noble and diſtinguiſhed family in Livonia, was ſent by the Prince of Naſſau in a ſmall quick ſailing veſſel, to reconnoitre the Ottoman fleet. Two Turkiſh frigates gave chace to him and gained faſt upon him. When he found he could not eſcape, he made his crew, which was not numerous, get into his long-boat, and told them to aſſure the Prince in his name, that his veſſel ſhould not fall into the hands of the enemy, and that he was reſolved to ſell his life dearly. He was ſoon after overtaken by one of the frigates, and boarded. No one being ſeen upon deck, the Turks were much ſurpriſed, and went in great num-

ber

bers on board the prize, which was lying along-ſide of the frigate. Capt. Von der Oſten Sacken at that inſtant ſet fire to his magazine, and blew up himſelf and all the Turks into the air. The frigate was greatly ſhattered by the exploſion, and took fire, ſo that in a ſhort time it ſhared the fate of the prize. Some few of the hands, who were not deſtroyed by the blowing up of the prize, jumped overboard when they found their own ſhip muſt blow up: theſe being picked up by a Ruſſian veſſel, told all they knew of this dreadful affair. The Empreſs having been informed of this action, made a grant to his father of an eſtate of 3000 rubles a-year: The father having died very ſoon after, her Majeſty granted the inheritance of the eſtate to the family; ſhe alſo preſented the brother of the gallant Captain with a cornetcy in her own regiment of horſe guards.

Sweden and Denmark.

The following is the King's anſwer to the Daniſh declaration.

The King of Denmark having notified to the different courts of Europe his intention to ſend to the aſſiſtance of Ruſſia the ſuccours which by treaty he is bound to furniſh on requiſition [p. 406.] the Swediſh ambaſſador, the Baron de Sprengporten, on the 11th of laſt month, delivered the following memorial to the chief miniſter of his Daniſh Majeſty.

After the overtures made by the King through his ambaſſador at Copenhagen, and the confidence which he placed in his Daniſh Majeſty, when he left it to him to ſettle the terms on which peace might be reſtored between the King and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, it was not without aſtoniſhment and concern, that his Majeſty received the declaration of the 19th of Auguſt, delivered to him in the name and by the order of the King, his brother-in-law. His Majeſty, wiſhing ſtill to remove every thing that could poſſibly create animoſity, or occaſion a coolneſs between him and a Prince with whom he is connected by the moſt ſacred ties, reſerves to himſelf the taſk, ſhould the neceſſity of the circumſtance indiſpenſably require it, of recalling to his Daniſh Majeſty's recollection the pains he has taken to improve and give permanancy to the good underſtanding and harmony, which for more than 60 years have ſubſiſted between Sweden and Denmark. His Majeſty, unwilling ſtill to neglect any thing that may preſerve and maintain the longeſt peace recorded in the annals of the two kingdoms, and being fully aſſured, that other powers will ſpare no exertion to extinguiſh the flames which threaten the North, confines himſelf entirely on the preſent occaſion to one point, namely, to aſk for a clear and preciſe explanation of his Daniſh Majeſty's intentions, which explanation will govern the meaſures that the King may adopt.

His Daniſh Majeſty ſays, that "in compliance with his defenſive treaties, and in the manner therein ſtipulated, he is going to give part of his fleet and of his army to the Empreſs of Ruſſia to be at her free diſpoſal." The King, who has hitherto been ignorant of the nature and extent of the engagements contracted between Denmark and Ruſſia, aſks the King (his brother-in-law), whether by theſe ſhips and troops, which are to be at the free diſpoſal of Ruſſia, he means *auxiliary* ſhips and troops. In that caſe, according to the cuſtom adopted in all times, and by all countries, theſe troops and ſhips of war can no where act againſt Sweden, excepting in the ſeas and provinces belonging to Ruſſia, and ſhould be ſent to thoſe places only which are the theatre of the war. And in that caſe, the King, far from looking upon this ſtep of his Daniſh Majeſty as hoſtile to him, will view it only with regret, that the King (his brother-in-law) ſhould aſſiſt with his forces the enemy of Sweden.

But if the troops that are deſtined to ſupport Ruſſia march out of the provinces belonging to his Daniſh Majeſty, and bordering upon Sweden, to enter upon thoſe belonging to the King, if they there attack the ſubjects of his Majeſty, his fortreſſes, and his troops, his Majeſty will, in that caſe, feel himſelf obliged to look upon the peace that has ſo long ſubſiſted between Sweden and Denmark as at an end, and the King of Denmark as an aggreſſor.

The King aſſures, in the moſt ſolemn manner, and upon his royal word, that the meaſures which he is going to adopt for the ſecurity of his territories on the frontier of Norway, and in Scania, will be purely defenſive; and that his moſt fervent wiſh is for the preſervation of a peace equally neceſſary to both nations. The King expects a clear and preciſe anſwer,

ſwer, which will determine the ſteps he may further take.

The BARON DE SPRENGPORTEN.

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.

The King of Denmark's reply is as follows

His Majeſty the King of Denmark, far from having betrayed the confidence placed in him by his Majeſty the King of Sweden, has had no other cauſe of regret, than that his Swediſh Majeſty had not put it in his power to make the moſt complete return for it; the firſt overtures made by the King of Sweden ſhewing, that he was reſtored to the influence of pacific diſpoſitions, not having reached his Daniſh Majeſty until his Declaration of the 19th of Auguſt had been delivered to the Swediſh Ambaſſador, and diſpatched into Sweden His Majeſty, however, has availed himſelf, as much as lay in his power, of theſe overtures, for the purpoſe of advancing the reſtoration of peace; and he declares, that he is ready to concur, with all candour, and with all poſſible zeal, in the views and meaſures of the friendly powers that may tend to that deſirable end.

It does not depend upon his Daniſh Majeſty to give to his auxiliary ſuccours any other deſtination than that which is ſtated in his firſt declaration, and ſtipulated in the defenſive treaties cited in it. They are already at the free diſpoſal of Ruſſia; and as the theatre of war is not confined to Finland, his Majeſty is not at liberty to adopt a new explanation, entirely oppoſite to the ſenſe and words of his avowed engagements.

As long as the King of Denmark is not perſonally intereſted in the conteſt, and acts only as the auxiliary of his ally, he can have no other object than the reſtoration of peace; and the moment her Majeſty the Empreſs ſhall have agreed with Sweden upon the conditions of it, there will be an end of the King of Denmark's interference in the war: he is bound to take notice of and adopt all the meaſures of Ruſſia for either terminating or ſuſpending hoſtilities. As long as the auxiliary troops and ſhips of war that are to act againſt Sweden ſhall not exceed the ſtipulated number, and the reſt of the Daniſh forces ſhall commit no act of hoſtility whatever, his Swediſh Majeſty has no ground for complaint. It will be his Swediſh Majeſty himſelf who will change the nature of the preſent ſituation, if he will look upon and treat as enemies the forces which do not act againſt Sweden, and which will act againſt it only in caſe his Swediſh Majeſty ſhall declare war againſt Denmark. In that caſe, his Swediſh Majeſty will have given birth to differences which did not exiſt, and will never exiſt, if the wiſhes and advice of the King, and a regard for the ſubjects of both kingdoms, can have weight with his Swediſh Majeſty.

The King can have no objection to the meaſures that may be adopted in Sweden for oppoſing the Daniſh auxiliaries: his Majeſty on the contrary declares, that he will give no further extent to his plans and meaſures, until he ſhall have heard that the reſolution taken by his Swediſh Majeſty to extend his, is irrevocable.

The King wiſhes moſt ardently, that the deciſive anſwer expected from his Majeſty may not be a ſignal for war, the very idea of which is painful to him: but rather the confirmation of that peace which is the conſtant object of his wiſhes.

Copenhagen, Sept 13. BERNSTORFF.

The following note was delivered by the Swediſh ambaſſador to the Count Bernſtorff, dated Oct. 5.

The King has not but with ſurpriſe ſeen the arguments which Count Bernſtorff has alledged in the note which he, by order of his Daniſh Majeſty, delivered the Swediſh ambaſſador the 13th of September laſt, and which contains—"That as long as the auxiliary troops or ſhips that are to act againſt Sweden, do not ſurmount the ſtipulated number, and that the reſt of the Daniſh force do not commit any hoſtilities, the King of Sweden had no ground to complain." This argument his Swediſh Majeſty does not think to be according to the law kept by all nations, and againſt which the King has ordered the underwritten to proteſt in the ſtrongeſt manner. Nevertheleſs, being inclined to peace, and in order to free the ſubjects of both kingdoms from unneceſſary bloodſhed, in a moment that the beſt appearances of reconciliation have begun to reſtore peace in the North, his Swediſh Majeſty will for the preſent ſet aſide all inquiries for arguments, and alone ſtick to the promiſe declared in the note, that his Daniſh Majeſty had no hoſtile or other intentions: for the reſt, as the King alſo will confide to what has been repreſented to him on this ſubject by Mr Elliot, envoy and miniſter plenipotentiary, that his Majeſty wiſhes to

prevent

prevent the miſchief which the further extenſion of the war will occaſion to both kingdoms; his Swediſh Majeſty declares his willingneſs to continue in peace with his Daniſh Majeſty, until he ſees the conſequences of the preſent negotiations for reſtoring peace between Sweden and Ruſſia, which his Daniſh Majeſty declares to be the object of his wiſhes; his Majeſty the King of Sweden will therefore confine himſelf with force to repel the auxiliaries already entered in his kingdom.

Copenhagen, Oct. 4. Intelligence was received here on the 1ſt inſtant, that the Norwegian army, under the command of the Prince of Heſſe, has paſſed the Swediſh frontier; that the Swediſh officer at the firſt poſt having retired, the Danes took poſſeſſion of Stromſtadt on Sept. 26. that the Swedes, having afterwards received a reinforcement, were determined to make a ſtand againſt the Danes, who had advanced about fifteen miles into the country: and as theſe corps were very near each other, the news of an action is daily expected. We alſo learn, that another column of Daniſh troops has penetrated near to Udevalla, a handſome town, about 40 Engliſh miles from Gottenburgh. *Lond. Gaz.* Accounts received ſince relate, that ſome hundreds of Swedes ſent to oppoſe the Danes, were ſurrounded and made priſoners.

Yeſterday the combined fleet, conſiſting of three Ruſſian firſt rates, four Ruſſian and three Daniſh ſhips of the line, two frigates, and two ſtoreſhips, ſailed from this port for the Baltic, having about 2000 marines on board. *Lond. Gaz.*

EAST INDIES.

London, Oct. 4. One of the boats of the Lanſdown Indiaman, in her way to China, had nearly fallen a ſacrifice to the wanton and unprovoked cruelty of the Malays. The ſhip being off one of the iſlands, and in want of water, an officer and party, invited by the natives, made for the ſhore in order to obtain ſome; but before they had reached a promontory, five large prows armed, and full of men, were ſeen from the ſhip, coming round the point to cut them off. Their ſignal was inſtantly made, and on their return to the ſhip, they coaſted to a bay, where, on landing, the body of an officer, whom they afterwards diſcovered to have been in the country ſervice of the India Company, was found upon the beach, with ſuch a number of wounds as led them to imagine he had not fallen an eaſy victim to his murderers. A ring was left on one of his fingers, and ſilver buckles in his knees, to prove that inhuman ferocity, not plunder, had been the incitement to their conduct.

Such funeral honours as their ſituation would admit, the party paid to the deceaſed, during which they were joined by ſome of the natives of the iſland, who informed them that the perſon who was the ſubject of their diſtreſs had a few days before landed with ſome laſcars, and under the idea of perfect ſecurity had gone a little diſtance into the woods. The prows, however, that had attempted to cut off the boat of the Lanſdown, obſerving them, immediately made for the ſhore, and without being able to aſſign a cauſe, fell on them with deſperate ferocity. The laſcars, unarmed, ſought ſafety in flight, but the Engliſhman with his piſtols and ſword made a gallant defence, till receiving a poignard between the neck and the ſhoulder-bone, he fell, and was deſtroyed in an inſtant. He was a ſubaltern in the ſervice of the India Company, and had come from a brig, which for ſome time had been employed in the country trade, commanded by Capt. Parker. During this recital, an old man, of a better appearance, evinced ſtrong marks of apprehenſion, and on the departure of one who had called him father, he acknowledged that on obſerving his ſon go behind the officer of the party he expected every inſtant to have ſeen him, according to the cuſtom of the country, ſtrike his poignard between the officer's ſhoulders.

ENGLAND.

Chatham, Sept. 17. Yeſterday the new Royal George, of 100 guns, was launched here, in preſence of a vaſt crowd of ſpectators.

The following are her dimenſions,

	Feet.	*Inches.*
Length of the gun-deck,	190	0
Length of the keel,	156	5
Breadth, - -	52	4
Depth in hold, -	22	4
Length from the tafferel to the foreſide of the figure head,	228	0
Height from the tafferel to the underſide of the falſe keel,	62	0
Height from the underſide of the falſe keel to the gunwale,	50	6
Height from the underſide of the falſe keel to the timber-head forward, - -	54	3

Draught

Draught of water abaft,	24	10
Foreward, - - -	23	11

Tonnage, 2278$\frac{82}{95}$

Eſtimate, L. 63,782, 10 s.

By an account publiſhed in the London papers it appears, that from Michaelmas 1787 to Michaelmas 1788, the ſociety for the diſcharge and relief of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts, have relieved from confinement no leſs than 766 debtors, who had 515 wives, and 1455 children; and to effect their deliverance, the ſum of 2210l. 2 s. was paid, the average ſum for each perſon being only 2 l. 17 s. 8½d. including every incidental expence of rent, printing, books, &c.

On the morning of Saturday Oct. 11. the palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury was burglariouſly broken open by ſome villains, it is ſuppoſed ſeveral in number, who got over the garden-wall, and entered the houſe by breaking thro' the brickwork which has been recently erected, and, making a hole about the ſize of the mouth of an oven, they entered the room where the plate is kept, and ſtole to the value of about 2000 l.—Finding it impoſſible to get over the wall with the booty, the thieves picked the lock of the garden-door next the river, and conveyed away their prize in a boat moored alongſide the Biſhop's walk for that purpoſe. Not any of the family were alarmed, nor the robbery diſcovered till the ſervants roſe, when the hole in the wall betrayed the fact.

A great quantity of the plate was afterwards found in a carpenter's yard, &c. where ſome people were employed in defacing it, one of whom was apprehended. Some others have been ſince impriſoned on ſuſpicion.

London, Oct. 24. For ſome little time paſt, his Majeſty has had a ſlight complaint in his bowels, not the gout, as was reported; but laſt Friday he was much better, and venturing to eat ſome fruit, took too large a quantity of pears; the conſequence was a violent cholic. But it is with pleaſure that we inform the public, that, by the help of his phyſicians, his Majeſty is now ſo much better, as to leave no further room to doubt an immediate and entire recovery. *Herald.*

This day his Majeſty came to town from Windſor, and at noon there was a levee at St James's.

Sir George Baker has given it as his opinion to his Majeſty, that his exerciſe is now too violent for his years, and his diet too low. In conſequence of which the King is not to ride above half the time he did formerly. He is to take more gentle exerciſe in his carriage; and beſides eating more richly, is to drink a pint of wine every day.

SCOTLAND.

The mineral well of St Bernard, on the Water of Leith, about half a mile from Edinburgh, is now rebuilding, at the expence of Lord Gardenſton. This well is reckoned equal to any in Britain for its ſalutary effects: it was ſome years ago in great repute, and proved very beneficial in many caſes; but, from ſome unaccountable negligence, was allowed to go to ruin. Lord Gardenſton deſerves much praiſe for this patriotic action; for what can be greater charity than relieving the diſeaſes of the miſerable?

Tueſday, Sept 23. Lord Haddo, in abſence of Lord Elcho (Grand Maſter of Scotland), accompanied by the Grand Lodge of Free Maſons, with the proper inſignia, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and council of Edinburgh, in their robes, the Magiſtrates of Leith, ſeveral of the principal inhabitants, &c. walked in proceſſion from the aſſembly rooms, at Leith, attended by a party of the military, and a band of muſic from the Caſtle, and laid the foundation ſtone of the draw bridge at the harbour of Leith, with the uſual ſolemnities. In the ſtone were put ſome coins of his preſent Majeſty's reign, and they were covered with a plate of ſilver, on which was engraved the following inſcription:

Florente.
SUB IMPERIO. GEORGII. III.
Omni. BRITANNIÆ. Ora.
Opibus. Artibus. Commercio.
CIVITAS. EDINBURGENSIS.
VETEREM. SUUM. LETHÆ. PORTUM.
Navium. Multitudinem. Undique. Appellentium.
Jam. Non. Capientem.
Mu ifice. Amplexit.
A D MDCCLXXXVIII.
URBIS. CONSULE. IVTO. JOANNE GRIEVE.
Hujuſque. Molis. Primum. Lapidem. Poſuit.
NOBILIS. VIR. GEORGIUS. DOMINUS.
HADDO.
Die. Septembris. XXIII°.
ÆRÆ. ARCHITECTONICÆ. 5792.

All the ſhips in the harbour diſplayed their colours. The Balmain was laid at the face of the new quay, with an intention to man ſhip in a warlike manner;

but from the number of people that aſſembled, ſhe, and all the other ſhips that had any view of the place where the ſtone was to be laid, were much crowded in the maſts, yards, &c. notwithſtanding which, no accident happened. The failors cheered at different times.

The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates afterwards gave an elegant entertainment at the Leith aſſembly rooms to the gentlemen who were preſent upon this occaſion.

This Draw Bridge will be of great benefit to the trade of Leith, as any number of ſhips will, after the Bridge and Harbour is completed, be able to lie in ſafety, which in ſtorms and floods they could not do before, when the harbour was crowded with ſhips.

The underwriters of London, as a teſtimony of gratitude for eminent ſervices and merit, have ordered an elegant ſervice of plate to be preſented to James Wemyſs, Eſq; now reſiding at Muſſelburgh, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, late commander of the ſhip Chriſtianus Septimus, in the Eaſt Indies trade, who, on Aug. 4. 1786, in his ſingle veſſel, at Succadana, on the coaſt of Borneo, engaged with, and beat off, ſeven piratical Malacca veſſels, after having been boarded by the Malays, and by his bravery ſaved his ſhip. The officers and crew of the Chriſtianus Septimus have alſo been handſomely rewarded for their bravery on the above occaſion.

On Saturday, Sept. 27. at eight o'clock at night, a moſt alarming fire was diſcovered in a gentleman's houſe in Roſe Court, immediately behind St Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, which, in ſpite of the efforts of the magiſtrates, military, and city guard, together with the firemen, and a numerous body of tradeſmen and others, was totally conſumed, together with the furniture, and almoſt every thing in the houſe. There was a moſt plentiful ſupply of water, but no engine being nearer than the Caſtle-hill, it was an hour before they appeared; but after they were got to the ſpot, they were ſo powerfully ſerved, that the two adjoining houſes, which every ſpectator thought it was impoſſible to ſave, were prevented from being burnt, although a good deal damaged, and every article of furniture moved. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that in this, as well as in almoſt every ſimilar occaſion, the ſervant girls are the moſt uſeful, and exert themſelves more than the men, in carrying water, &c.

On Wedneſday, Oct. 1. William Brodie and George Smith were executed at the weſt end of the Luckenbooths, purſuant to their ſentence. The particulars of this ſcene were nearly as follows. About eleven o'clock the chain which had been on Mr Brodie's left leg ſince his condemnation was taken off. He was then viſited by a few ſelect friends, with whom he converſed with the greateſt compoſure. At this time he wrote a moſt diſtinct letter to the Lord Provoſt, requeſting, as a laſt favour, that as his friends, from a point of delicacy, declined witneſſing his diſſolution, certain gentlemen, whom he named, might be permitted to attend him, to take charge of his body, and do the laſt offices to it with decency; and in particular, that his body would be allowed to be carried out of priſon immediately upon being taken down; all which was readily granted. At two o'clock a meſſage came from the magiſtrates, intimating that they were in waiting, upon which Mr Brodie ſaid that he was ready. He accordingly went down ſtairs, inviting that Smith ſhould go firſt. Upon paſſing the room that Bruce and Falconer were in, he took his farewell of them through the grate of the door, obſerving, that as his Majeſty had given them a reſpite for ſix weeks, he did not doubt but he would at laſt grant them a pardon. When he entered the weſt ſtair, a glaſs of cinnamon water was given him and ſome of his friends, with whom he ſtill converſed moſt familiarly. About a quarter paſt two the criminals appeared on the platform, preceded by two of the magiſtrates in their robes, with white ſtaves, and attended by the Rev. Mr Hardie, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Cleeve of the Epiſcopal perſuaſion, in their gowns, and the Rev. Mr Hall of the Burghers. When Mr Brodie came on the ſcaffold, he bowed politely to the magiſtrates and the people. He had on a full ſuit of black, his hair dreſſed and powdered: Smith was dreſſed in white linen, trimmed with black. Having ſpent ſome time in prayer with ſeeming fervency with the clergymen, Mr Brodie then prayed a ſhort time by himſelf, nearly as follows:

"O Lord, I acknowledge thee as the great ruler of the world; although I lament much that I know ſo little of thee. This much, however, I know, that thou art a merciful God, and that, as I am a great

great ſinner, thou wilt have mercy upon me, through the merits of thy Son Jeſus Chriſt! O Lord, receive my ſoul! Into thy hands I reſign it! Amen."

Having put on white nightcaps, Brodie pointed to Smith to aſcend the ſteps that led to the drop, and in an eaſy manner, clapping him on the ſhoulder, ſaid, "George Smith, you're firſt in hand." Upon this, Smith, whoſe behaviour was highly penitent and reſigned, ſlowly aſcended the ſteps, and was immediately followed by Brodie, who mounted with briſkneſs and agility, and examined the dreadful apparatus with attention, and particularly the halter deſigned for himſelf. The ropes being too ſhort tied, Brodie ſtepped down to the platform, and entered into converſation with his friends. He then ſprung up again, but the rope was ſtill too ſhort, and he once more deſcended to the platform, ſhowing ſome impatience. During this dreadful interval, Smith remained on the drop with great compoſure and placidneſs. Brodie having aſcended a third time, and the rope being at laſt properly adjuſted, he deliberately untied his neckcloth, buttoned up his waiſtcoat and coat, and helped the executioner to fix the rope. He then took a friend, who ſtood cloſe by him, by the hand, bade him farewell, and requeſted that he would acquaint the world that he was ſtill the ſame, and that he died like a man. He then pulled the nightcap over his face, and placed himſelf in an attitude expreſſive of firmneſs and reſolution. Smith, who, during all this time had been in fervent devotion, let fall a handkerchief as a ſignal, and a few minutes before three they were launched into eternity. Brodie, on the ſcaffold, neither confeſſed nor denied his being guilty. Smith, with great fervency, confeſſed in prayer his being guilty, and the juſtice of his ſentence, and ſhowed in all his conduct the proper expreſſions of penitence, humility, and faith.

This execution was conducted with more than uſual ſolemnity; and the great bell tolled during the ceremony, which had an awful and ſolemn effect. The crowd of ſpectators was immenſe.

The following particulars are given by a perſon who had frequent opportunities of ſeeing and converſing with Mr Brodie.

For the month preceding his execution, Brodie appeared to poſſeſs an undaunted reſolution, and at times even a daring boldneſs, frequently turning to ridicule his ſituation, and the manner of his exit, by calling it *a leap in the dark*, and that even within a few days of his ſuffering. He declared, that notwithſtanding the cenſures and opinions of the world, he was innocent of every crime excepting that for which he was condemned; and endeavoured to extenuate his guilt, by ſaying, that the crime for which he ſuffered was not a depredation committed on an individual, but on the public, who could not be injured by the ſmall trifle the exciſe was robbed of.

He appeared to have no hopes of a pardon, and expreſſed himſelf ſatisfied at the exertions his friends had made in his behalf. On the Friday before his execution he was viſited by his daughter, a girl of about ten years of age; and here nature and the feelings of a father were ſuperior to every other conſideration; and the falling tear which he endeavoured to ſuppreſs gave ſtrong proofs of his ſenſibility—he embraced her with emotion, and bleſſed her with the warmeſt affection.

On the Sunday preceding his execution, he appeared to poſſeſs the ſame courage, the ſame undaunted reſolution, which had attended him through the whole of his impriſonment; and on the other priſoners, Falconer and Bruce, being informed of a reſpite being granted them for ſix weeks, Mr Brodie appeared well ſatisfied, and declared that it gave him as much pleaſure as if mercy had been extended to himſelf; and, on its being obſerved by the other criminal, George Smith, that ſix weeks was but a ſhort period, Mr Brodie cried out, "*George, What would you and I give for ſix weeks longer?—Six weeks would be an age to us!*"

He made frequent enquiries about the alterations that were making at the place of execution, which his friends declined anſwering out of tenderneſs. He obſerved, that the noiſe made by the workmen was like that of ſhip-builders; but, for the ſhort voyage he was a-going to make, he thought ſo much preparation was unneceſſary.

On being viſited by a friend on Sunday evening, he, with great calmneſs and compoſure, gave directions reſpecting his funeral, and acknowledged with gratitude the attention that had been paid him during his confinement.

He was frequently denied being allow-

ed to receive the visits of his friends, by an order from the Magistrates, a report having been propagated of his meditating his own destruction: But he appeared to have full conviction of the dreadful consequences attending the crime of suicide; declaring, that, if poison was placed on the one hand, and a dagger at the other, he would refuse them both, and not launch into eternity with the horrid crime of self-murder to account for; that he submitted to the sentence of the laws of his country, and would wait his fate with calmness and composure.

The nearer the fatal moment approached, the greater his resolution and fortitude appeared, without any adventitious aid, his manner of living being rather abstemious. The night before his death, he retired to rest about eleven o'clock, and slept till four in the morning, and continued in bed till near eight, without discovering any symptoms of alarm at his approaching fate.

Bow-street office, London, Monday, Sept. 8. A Mr Hall was brought before Sir Sampson Wright, at the office in Bow-street.

Mr Hall and a Mr Jenkin had lately gone down to Edinburgh, and had opened a shop as drapers: they got goods into their possession, upon credit, to a large amount, under pretence that they were going to sell them by retail. However, instead of this, they soon walked off with them. The consequence was, a warrant granted against them for a fraud; and Hall being taken, was brought before the Justices. His partner Jenkins likewise is now said to be in London.

A gentleman of the name of Wright, swore to the identity of Hall's person, and that he was the man against whom the warrant was granted.

Mr Williamson of the Sheriff's Office, Edinburgh, swore that this sort of warrant was granted in case of fraud, and not in case of debt only. Mr Hall said, that they had pretended a fraud against him, solely for the purpose of getting hold of him; that he had acted honourably, always paying in part for any goods he had received, and he thought it hard, that he should be sent back to Scotland, because he could not pay his debts, to be thrown into jail; to return to that country as a debtor, was going into the very jaws of hell. He was sure they would only treat him as a debtor, and would not prosecute him criminally. He begged to be heard by counsel.

Sir Sampson Wright said, by the 13 Geo. III. ch. 31. he was authorised and compelled to deliver him over to the Sheriff's officer, to be conveyed back to Scotland.

Mr Hall said, this would be setting a very bad precedent.

Hall is a man of genteel appearance and address. Sir Sampson Wright said he was a man of excellent abilites, and was sorry they had not been employed in a different way.

Hall reported, that when in London he was chiefly engaged in the lottery, had been a bankrupt, and dealt at E. O. and as a methodist preacher. Williamson and he set off for Scotland this afternoon.

They arrived in Edinburgh on the 12th, where Hall underwent an examination at the sheriff-clerk's office, and was afterwards committed to prison.

Oct. 7. came on before the quarter sessions at Edinburgh, an appeal at the instance of the postmasters and proprietors of hackney coaches in Edinburgh, against a judgement of the justices of peace. The judgement was for not issuing tickets properly filled up. The justices found the postmasters liable in the penalty incurred for not properly filling up the tickets, which they modified to 4 l. Sterling for each offence. The quarter sessions *affirmed* the judgement complained of; "but in respect the practice of not filling up the name of the town or place to which the carriages were going, in the tickets, as well as the number of miles, had been acquiesced in by the farmer-general and the respondent (the solicitor of stamp duties) for eight months past, and that no fraud has been charged against the appellants, supersede the execution of the sentence until the appellants shall be convicted of a future transgression of the act of parliament; find expences due to the respondent, allow an account to be given in, and remit the same to the justices, with power to them to modify."

In consequence of this decision the hackney-coach masters published an advertisement, intimating, that "as the farmer of the post-horse tax now insists, that the *name* of the place to which horses are hired to go, (when they are hired

hired, and paid, by the mile) ſhould be marked on the tickets iſſued by the poſt-maſters, and as this is found to be impracticable with reſpect to hackney coaches that ply on the ſtreets, from a variety of reaſons which are obvious from the very nature of the employment, the coach-maſters inform the public, that they have been under the neceſſity of withdrawing their coaches from the ſtreet, and keeping them at their own ſtables, in order that they may have the opportunity of filling up the tickets, according to the law now inſiſted on, before they can go from home." — The hackney coaches accordingly diſcontinued their attendance on their ſtands from Monday Oct. 6. till Monday the 20th, when they reſumed their ſtations, having entered into an agreement with the tackſman of the tolls leading from the city, by which the keepers of the reſpective tolls are to fill up the mile-tickets as required by law, as often as theſe coaches have occaſion to paſs through them.

At the Michaelmas head-court of the county of Aberdeen, held at Aberdeen Oct 7. ſeveral claims of inrolment were preſented, twenty-ſix of which were founded on literent-ſuperiorities conveyed by the Duke of Gordon, upon which long debates took place regarding theſe kinds of rights; but upon the votes being taken, the claims were ſuſtained by a great majority, many of whom, though they appeared to diſapprove of ſuch qualifications, yet, as the law ſtood, thought it incumbent on them to vote for the inrolment.—To bring this matter to ſome definite iſſue, a meeting is advertiſed to be held at Aberdeen on Nov. 7.

On Oct. 8. the magiſtrates of Edinburgh publiſhed an act of Council, intimating, that as "ſome drivers of coals to this city, are in the practice of abſtracting part of the coals contained in their carts, and ſelling them by the way, and afterwards of ſelling the remaining coals in their carts to the inhabitants, at the weight taken in at the coal-hill;—To remedy which in future, ſets of weights with triangles, are provided, ſtationed, and allotted, to the different ſtands of porters within the city as follows, viz. 1ſt ſtation, at the Weigh-houſe of Edinburgh; 2d, at the Croſs; 3d, at Bailie Fyfe's Cloſe; 4th, at the head of the Canongate; 5th, at the Meal Market in the Cowgate; 6th, at the Regiſter Office; 7th ſtation, at St Andrew's Church: And they appointed the ſuperintendant of police to deliver to the boxmaſter of the porters, the weights and triangles: And ordained the boxmaſter to cauſe the porters belonging to each of theſe ſtations to chuſe one of their number, to take in charge the weights, &c. belonging to their ſtations, for eight days, when the charge is to devolve upon another porter of each ſtation, and to go on in rotation, ſo that a porter of each ſtation ſhall at all times have the cuſtody of the weights, who is to wear upon his breaſt a yellow badge marked with the words *public weights*, that the inhabitants may know to whom to apply to have their coals weighed: And if at any time the perſon having the charge of the weights is not on duty wearing the badge, or another porter ready in his place when the coals are to be weighed, the boxmaſter is to be fined in a ſum not exceeding 20 s. at the diſcretion of the magiſtrates, he having recourſe againſt the porter deficient in his duty for recovering the fine. And if any porter who has the charge of the weights ſhall refuſe to weigh coals for the ordinary fee, he ſhall, upon proof thereof, be deprived of his badge as a porter: And the magiſtrates appoint all perſons who ſhall drive coals into this city for ſale, to take at the coal-hill a *ticket*, ſigned by the grieve, expreſſing the quantity in each cart, which they are to ſhew on demand, under the penalty of 5 s. to any one intending to buy their coals: And if, upon weighing, a cart loaded at the hill with twelve hundred weight ſhall want one hundred, the coals ſhall be forfeited to the charity work-houſe of Edinburgh; and if the cart be deficient in more than a quarter of an hundred weight, the driver ſhall pay the expence of weighing, and double the ordinary fees for the ſame, and ſo in proportion for carts loaded at the coal-hill with greater or leſſer quantities."

On Thurſday, Oct. 9. one of the cotton mills at Lanark, belonging to Mr Dale of Glaſgow, was burnt to the ground. Some of the machinery, however is ſaved. No lives are loſt, nor any perſon hurt. The houſe, machinery, &c. are inſured in the Sun Fire-Office. It is a fortunate circumſtance, that the other mill there, which was lately erected, is almoſt ready for the reception of ſpinners; ſo that the miſfortune will be the leſs felt by the proprietor, and thoſe employed in the works.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 29. At Irvine, Mr Hamilton Robertſon, writer there, to Miſs Eleanora Shaw, of the ſame place.

Oct. 11. At Hanwell, the Marquis of Carmarthen, to Miſs Catharine Anguiſh, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Anguiſh, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery, and Accountant-general.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. Mrs Orrock of Orrock, of a ſon.

29. At London, the Counteſs of Harrington, of a ſon.

Oct. 4. At Springkell, Mrs Nicolſon of Carnock, of a ſon and heir.

6. Mrs Brydone of Lennel-houſe, of a ſon.

7. Mrs Macleod of Cadboll, of a daughter.

13 At Athol Houſe, the Ducheſs of Athol, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

June 10. On board his Majeſty's ſhip Veſtal, on his paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, where he was going on an embaſſy to the native Princes, the Hon Lt-Col. Catheart, M. P. for Glackmannanſhire, and a brother of Lord Catheart.

22 At Inverneſs, Mrs Anne Mackenzie, ſpouſe of Mr William Scott, merchant in Inverneſs.

27 At manſe of Benholm, the Rev. Mr Young, miniſter of that pariſh

Lately, at Midhop, in the chapelry of Bradfield, near Sheffield, aged 109 years, Anne Mallſon. Within a few months ſhe walked frequently at the rate of three miles an hour, and was in every reſpect healthful and active, excepting a cancer in her mouth, which brought on an indiſpoſition that terminated in her death. Her memory failed not till death arreſted every other faculty.

Oct. 1. At Fairfield, in her 85th year, Mrs Eliſabeth Gordon, widow of James Gordon of Techmuiry, Eſq; and ſiſter of Alexander Gordon of Gight, Eſq;

2. At Dalry, the Hon. Baſil Cochrane of Dalry, late a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

2. At Torwoodlie, Charles Pringle, ſecond ſon of Mr Pringle of Torwoodlie.

2. At Leith, Mrs Beatrix Allan, ſpouſe of Mr Thomas Allan, merchant there.

4 Mr William Culbertſon, brewer in Calton, Glaſgow

5 At the Cottage, near Dundee, Miſs Jean Erſkine daughter of the late Francis Erſkine of Kirkbuddo, Eſq;

5. At Kelſo, William Dickſon of Orchard, Eſq;

7 At Edinburgh Mrs Margaret Stewart, widow of the deceaſed Mr Dugald Allan, miniſter of the goſpel at Innerhoaſan

7. At London, Dr John Brown, formerly of Edinburgh, diſtinguiſhed by his medical writings and opinions.

8 At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtian Graham, relict of Capt. John Graham of the 42d foot

9. At Edinburgh Miſs Jean Douglas, daughter of the late John Douglas, Eſq; of Strathendry.

9 At Inchyra, the Rev. Mr Thomas Beat, of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland.

9. At Himley-hall, in the county of Stafford, John Ward, Viſcount Dudley and Ward. He is ſucceeded by his half-brother the Hon William Ward, M. P. for Worceſter. The dignity of a Viſcount of Great Britain was conferred on this family by letters patent dated April 23. 1763.

10 At Ely, in Fifeſhire, Mr James Wood, merchant.

11 At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Home, daughter of the late Dr John Home phyſician in Edinburgh.

11 At Brickfield, Miſs Jean Turnbull, daughter of the late Thomas Turnbull of Know, Eſq:

11. At Ballingray, in Fife, Mr James Laurie, miniſter of that pariſh.

15 At Edinburgh, James Dewar, Eſq; of Vogrie.

17 At Edinburgh, Miſs Chriſtian Scott, daughter of the late Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Bt

17 At Inverneſs, Dr John Alves, phyſician there.

17. At his houſe of Kailzie, near Peebles, Capt. James Kennedy of Kailzie.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Sept. 3. to grant to William Scott, LL. D. the office of Advocate-General; and his Majeſty was this day pleaſed to confer upon him the honour of knighthood.

13 to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. Sir Joſeph Yorke, K. B. and General of his Majeſty's forces, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Lord Dover, Baron of the town and port of Dover, in the county of Kent.

to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Rt Hon. Sir James Harris, K. B. Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Lord Malmeſbury, Baron of Malmeſbury, in the county of Wilts

to appoint Charles Whitworth, Eſq; to be Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peterſburgh.

to appoint Robert Liſton, Eſq; to be Envoy

voy Extraordinary to the Court of Stockholm.

alſo to appoint Daniel Hailes, Eſq. to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Warſaw.

to approve of Thomas Gavino, Eſq; to be Conſul for the States General of the United Provinces at Gibraltar.

24 to confer the honour of knighthood on William Wynne, LL. D. Official Principal of the Arches, and Maſter Keeper or Commiſſary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

27. to preſent the Right Rev. John Biſhop of Peterborough, to the Deanry of the cathedral church of Durham, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Dr William Digby.

Whitehall Oct. 14. to appoint Mr James Beattie to be one of the Regents or Profeſſors of philoſophy in the Mariſchal college in the univerſity of Aberdeen, in the room of Dr William Morgan, deceaſed.

War-office, Dublin Caſtle, Sept 30. Letters patent have paſſed the great ſeal of this kingdom, containing his Majeſty's grant unto Hare Corry, Eſq; of the office and place of Surveyor General and aſſiſtant to the Lieutenant-General of all and ſingular his Majeſty's ordnance in this kingdom.

as alſo like letters patent, containing his Majeſty's grant unto the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, of the office of Chief Keeper of all his Majeſty's ſtores of Ordnance in this kingdom.

War-office, Aug 30.

12th light dragoons: Capt. Frank Moor to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Richard Grant, who retires.

War-office, Sept 13.

45th foot: Maj.-Gen. James Adeane to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. James Cunninghame, deceaſed.

War-office, Sept. 30.

5th foot: Brev.-Col. Thomas Carleton, from the 29th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Henry Fitzgerald, who exchanges.

10th foot: Maj. Jeffrey Amherſt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Sir Andrew Cathcart, who exchanges to the half pay of Major. Maj. Lachlan Maclachlan, from the half pay of the 73d foot, to be Major, vice Jeffrey Amherſt, promoted.

29th foot: Lt-Col. Lord Henry Fitzgerald, from the 5th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Carleton, who exchanges.

War-office, Oct. 4

60th foot: Maj. William Boothby, from the 51ſt foot, to be Major, vice John Moore, who exchanges.

War-office, Oct 7.

60th foot: Capt. John Whitelocke, of the 38th foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice William Boothby, who retires.

From other Papers.

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 Rt Hon THOMAS ELDER Lord Provoſt
2 JAMES STIRLING, banker
3 GEORGE LESLIE, merchant
4 WILLIAM CREECH, bookſeller
5 ROBERT FORRESTER, banker
} Bailies
6 JAMES GORDON, brewer, Dean of Guild
7 JAMES MANSFIELD, banker, Treaſurer
8 John Grieve, merchant, Old Provoſt
9 William Ramſay, banker
10 William Trotter, merchant
11 David Mylne merchant
12 Francis Buchan, merchant
} Old Bailies
13 Donald Smith, banker, Old Dean of Guild
14 David Thompſon, merchant, Old Treaſurer
15 Robert Young, upholſterer
16 John Hutton, ſtationer
17 William Fettes, merchant
} Merchant Counſellors
18 William Dempſter, goldſmith
19 Foreſt Dewar, ſurgeon
} Trades Counſellors
20 ORLANDO HART, ſhoemaker, *Convener*
21 George Jollie, tailor *
22 William Murray, baker
23 Patrick Mellis, fleſher
24 David Stewart glover, ſkinners
25 Alexander Ferguſſon, bonnetmakers
} Ordinary Council Deacons
26 Andrew Wardrope, ſurgeon
27 James Dempſter, goldſmith
28 Thomas Kennedy, glover, furriers
29 William Fraſer, tinplate-worker, hammermen
30 John Donaldſon, painter, wrights
31 William Jamieſon, maſon
32 Thomas Gibſon, weaver
33 Thomas Millar, hatter, waulkers
} Extraordinary Council Deacons
John Hutton, Captain of Orange Colours.
James Gordon, Dean of Guild
Donald Smith, Old Dean of Guild
William Smith, merchant
James Carfrae, merchant
William Jamieſon, maſon
James Rankine, wright
John Young, wright
} Guild Counſellors
William Trotter, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Calton; George Rae and Robert Murray, Reſident Bailies; James Brown, Treaſurer.
David Mylne, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh; George Home and James Bertram, Reſident Bailies.
Francis Buchan, Admiral of Leith; John Kay and John Thomſon, Reſident Bailies.

* *When two trades follow a deacon's name, the firſt denotes his profeſſion, the ſecond the corporation which he repreſents.*

Aug 28. Mr David Simpſon was ſettled miniſter of the church and pariſh of Tullyallan, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Robert Brown.

Sept.

Sept. 10 The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh unanimouſly voted the freedom of the city to the Rt Hon. Lord Elibank and Andrew Elliot, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Juſtice of New York.

Charles Lockhart of Muiravenſide, Eſq; is appointed Collector of the cuſtoms at Borrowſtounneſs, in the room of Sir Hary Seton, deceaſed.

Oct. 3. The univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev Mr Hardy, Regius Profeſſor of divinity and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

8. The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh ſigned a preſentation in favour of Mr William Martin, miniſter of the New Grayfriars, to be miniſter of the Tron church, in room of Dr Dryſdale, deceaſed.

BANKRUPTS.

Sept. 1. James Gray, ſhip-builder, Kincardine

4. John Macpherſon, cattle-dealer in Lynchook.

4 John Grant, cattle-dealer in Inverlochy.

6. Joſeph Roſs, merchant in Glaſgow.

8 John M'Aulay, manufacturer in Glaſgow

10. John Brough, upholſterer, cabinet-maker, and builder in Edinburgh.

11. John Farquhar, merchant in Aberdeen.

12. James Whyte of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, merchant, button-maker, buckle-maker, dealer, and chapman.

15. Andrew Leny, maltman, brewer, and ſpirit-dealer at Garchill.

16. Andrew Dryſdale, merchant in Dunfermline.

16 William Tolmie, merchant, trader, and diſtiller in Ferintoſh.

16 John Hamilton junior, and John Hamilton and Co. merchants at the Croſs, Edinburgh

18. David Craig, tanner and currier in Linlithgow.

25 Francis Smith, engineer at Capelrig, inſthe pariſh of Kilbryde, and ſhire of Lanerk.

25 Alexander Clark and Co. merchants in Edinburgh; and Alexander Clark and James Cameron, merchants there, as individuals.

25. Thomas and Robert Shedden, manufacturers in Glaſgow; and Thomas Shedden junior, and Robert Shedden, manufacturers there, as individuals

Oct. 10. John Millar, maltſter at Carronſide.

11. Meſſ. Davidſon and Porteous, merchants in Ayr, and William Davidſon and Samuel Porteous, partners of ſaid Company, as individuals.

13. John Millar, dyer in Glaſgow.

16. James and William Ruſell, linen printers and manufacturers in Glaſgow, both as a company and as individuals.

18. Charles Miller, merchant in Falkirk.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Oct. 31.

	Beſt.	*Second*	*Third.*	*New.*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	21 6	20 0	17 6	21 6
Barley	14 0	12 8	10 4	12 6
Oats	12 0	10 6	8 0	11 0
Peaſe	11 0	10 0	8 4	10 0
Rye				12 0

Edinburgh, Oct. 31. Oat-meal, 10d. Bear-meal, 8 d Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for October.

Burial places	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	23	29	52
Weſt-kirk, -	22	19	41
Canongate, -	20	16	36
Calton, - -	16	17	33
Total,	81	81	162

Age.			Diseases, &c.	No
Under	2	62	Aged — —	15
2 &	5	11	Aſthma — —	3
5 &	10	6	Bowelhive — —	13
10 &	20	6	Childbed — —	8
20 &	30	12	Chincough — —	8
30 &	40	11	Conſumption —	35
40 &	50	11	Dropſy — —	2
50 &	60	11	Executed — —	2
60 &	70	13	Fever — —	20
70 &	80	11	Gravel — —	1
80 &	90	8	Killed by a fall	1
90 &	100	0	Meaſles — —	4
		—	Mortification —	1
		162	Nervous fever —	2
			Palſy — — —	2
			Smallpox — —	25
Increaſed	28		Stillborn — —	10
			Teething — —	10

PRICES OF STOCKS, Oct 15.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 173⅛ for the open.
New 4 per cent. 1777. ſhut, 94⅝ a ½ a ⅝ for the open.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785. 113⅝ a ¾.
3 per cent red. ſhut 74¾ a ½ a ⅝ for the open.
3 per cent con. 75⅝ a ⅝
Long Ann. ſhut, 22¼ a 5 16ths for the open.
India Bonds, 73 s. prem.
Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 4 s. 6 d.
Iriſh Tickets, 7 l. 9 s.

Oct. 29.

Bank Stock, 173⅛ a ¼.
4 per cent. 1777. ſhut, 94⅝ a ¾.
5 per cent. 114¼
3 per cent. red. 74⅝ a ¾.
3 per cent. con. 75½ a ⅝.
Long Ann. ſhut, 22¼ a 5-16ths
Short Ditto 13⅜ a 7-16ths.
India 3 per cent. Ann. 70⅞
India Bonds, 72 s. prem.
South Sea Old Ann. 74¾.
Navy and Victualling Bills, 1⅞.
Lottery Tickets 16 l. 5 s. 6 d.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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PARLIAMENT. [p. 482.]

THE Houſe of Lords met on Nov. 20. purſuant to the laſt prorogation. A conſiderable number of Peers attended. The Lord Chancellor, at ten minutes after four, addreſſed the Houſe. It was, his Lordſhip ſaid, the duty of his office to ſtate the circumſtances under which Parliament was now met, and leave the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted, to the united wiſdom of their Lordſhips. The diſorder under which his Majeſty laboured, had prevented him from meeting his Parliament agreeable to the law and conſtitution. In ſuch a ſituation it was his Lordſhip's peculiar province to have waited upon the King, and to have received his commands; but unhappily the malady was of ſuch a nature, as to prevent his having acceſs to the Royal perſon. It was therefore impoſſible that he could convey the King's will and pleaſure to the Houſe. Their Lordſhips would, no doubt, take ſuch wiſe and prudent ſteps as the preſent exigency of affairs required.

His Lordſhip having delivered theſe few ſentences, ſat down, and the Houſe remained in a deep ſilence for a ſhort ſpace—when

Earl Camden roſe, and, in a low tone of voice, obſerved, that the preſent unhappy derangement of his Majeſty's health, and the ſituation into which the public affairs were thrown, was a new event in the hiſtory of this country. The

meaſures neceſſary to be adopted upon ſuch an important occaſion, ſhould be weighed with the utmoſt deliberation, and entered into with the extreme of caution. It had been the conſtant uſage and practice, and in the ordinary courſe of parliamentary proceedings, to give 40 days notice of meeting. His Lordſhip did not know there was any expreſs law which marked out the preciſe period of 40 days, unleſs, indeed, the uſage had made it a law. However there was a poſitive act of parliament, which declared, that in caſe of an invaſion, or any other great national diſaſter, parliament ſhould be aſſembled within fourteen days. If the King did not recover in that time, the buſineſs to be laid before the Houſe was of ſuch magnitude, that not only a general ſummons ought to be iſſued, but every Peer of parliament ought, if poſſible, to be perſonally ſummoned, or, if that was not practicable, to be written to by the Lord Chancellor, and informing him of the weighty concerns which were about to be agitated. If the Noble Lords were impreſſed with the ſame idea that his Lordſhip was, it would be needleſs to enter any farther into the ſubject. He therefore, in the firſt inſtance, moved the queſtion of adjournment.

Lord Sydney ſeconded the motion.

The Lord Chancellor put the queſtion, "That this Houſe do, upon its riſing, adjourn to this day fortnight."—Ordered.

Earl Camden then made his other motions, "That the Houſe be ſummoned for that day."—Ordered.—"That the Lord Chancellor be deſired to write letters to all the Peers requeſting their attendance."——Ordered. And the Houſe immediately broke up.

The Commons likewiſe met on Nov. 20. The Speaker having come down about three o'clock, waited ſome time for Mr Pitt; he then addreſſed the members in theſe words:

"Gentlemen, as there has been no commiſſion for the further prorogation of parliament, is it your pleaſure that I now take the chair?" (This being aſſented to *una voce*, he took it immediately.) He then informed the Houſe of the number of writs which he had iſſued in the receſs; and ſeveral members returned upon new writs, took the uſual oaths, and their ſeats.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, and having in a few words lamented the ſituation of his Majeſty, recurred to the uſual and eſtabliſhed mode of opening parliament, by a proclamation from the Crown; as this mode could not be followed at preſent, in conſequence of the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs, he truſted that Gentlemen would, without any debate, feel the propriety of acceding to an adjournment for ſome time. Few inſtances of ſo ſingular a nature have occurred; and as his Majeſty's miniſters during his preſent alarming illneſs could not have acceſs to him, and as he was ſtill unable to give any inſtruction to proceed on the diſcuſſion of any point, he truſted that the Houſe would be unanimous. The motion he intended to ſubmit to the Houſe, was, "That this Houſe on its riſing do adjourn to this day fortnight;" and if, contrary to the prayers and wiſhes of the nation, the King's illneſs ſhould be protracted beyond that period, the Houſe in its wiſdom no doubt, would make no delay in deliberating and putting into execution the moſt conſtitutional means of exerciſing their function in the diſpatch of public buſineſs, and at the ſame time, in adopting ſuch a form preparative thereto, as might give that weight and ſolemnity to the mode of entering thereon, as the uſual form in ſuch caſes was known to impreſs; and in caſe this motion ſhould be agreed to, it was his intention to propoſe a ſecond, which he truſted would meet the approbation of Gentlemen—which was, "That the Houſe ſhould be called over on this day fortnight, as the likelieſt means of inſuring the fulleſt attendance, ſuch as he ſaw at preſent. The Speaker having put theſe two motions, they were carried unanimouſly—After which he propoſed a third, viz. That Mr Speaker, in the interim, be directed to write circular letters to the ſheriffs and ſtewarts of the ſeveral counties, in order to inform the members of the neceſſity of their attendance on that day.'—Unanimouſly agreed to.—Adjourned.

The Houſe was very full; the number of Members preſent was upwards of 400.

SIR,

IT is a ſubject of regret to many perſons who have a turn for grave and ſober reflection, that the modern diſcoveries and improvements in various arts and ſciences, have introduced a degree of mechanical facility in moſt of the operations